State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, DECEMBER 30, 1861. [NO. 2326.

PRINTED MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.

EDWARD J. HALE & SONS.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 after the year has expired.

For the Weekly OBSERVER $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

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Advertisements to be inserted *inside*, charged 50 per cent extra.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. Jan'y 1, 1858.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.

ABBOTT'S Histories, 28 vols.; Abbott's Napoleon;
Irving's complete Works, 21 vols;
" Life of Washington, 5 vols;
Prescott's Philip the 2d;
" Charles the 5th;
" Ferdinand and Isabella;
" Conquest of Mexico;
" " of Peru;
Bancroft's U. States, 8 vols;
Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution;
Tytler's Universal History;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Hume and Macaulay's Histories of England;
Rollin's Ancient History;
Millman's Gibbon's Rome;
Josephus' works;
Robertson's works;
Webster's Works;
Clay's " by Colton;
Benton's 30 years in the U. S. Senate;
Burke's works;
Dr Johnson's ditto;
Boswell's Life of Dr Johnson;
Addison's Works; Addison's Spectator;
Macaulay's Miscellanies; 1 and 6 vols;
Modern British Essayists;
Knight's Half Hours with the best Authors;
Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, by Sir Wm Hamilton;
Chambers's Miscellany, 10 vols;
Statesman's Manual;
The Federalist;
Political Text Book, by McCluskey;
Constitutions of the States;
Marshall's Life of Washington;
The Life of Wm. Pinckney; American Eloquence;
Biography of Distinguished Women; by Mrs S J Hale;
Encyclopœdia Americana;
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography;
Life and Correspondence of Lord Jeffrey;
Lockhart's Life of Scott;
Curran and his Cotemporaries, by Chas Phillips;
Waverly Novels, complete in 6 vols;
" " " in 24 vols;
" " " in 27 vols;
Cooper's Sea Tales;
Dickens' Works;
Marryatt's Novels;
Wilson's Tales of the Borders;
Hannah More's works;
Dick's works;
Plutarch's Lives;
Dryden's Works;
Sterne's works;
The Doctor, by Southey;
Crabb's Synonymes;
Percy Anecdotes;
Chronicles of the Bastile, illustrated;
The Scottish Gael;
Gazetteer of the U. States;
Major Jack Downing's 30 years out of the Senate;
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa;
Lord Elgin's Mission to China and Japan;
Five Years in China, by Dr. Chas. Taylor;
The British Expedition to the Crimea, by W H Russell;
My Diary in India, by ditto;
Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations;
Kendall's Santa Fe Expedition;
Cumming's Hunter's Life in Africa;
Nott & Gliddon's Indigenous Races of the Earth;
Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World, by R. Dale Owen;

Standard Poetical Works in various bindings, among which are:

Hemans, Scott, Pope, Byron, Burns, Moore, Hood, Halleck, Campbell, Crabbe, Coleridge, Cowper, Goldsmith, Milton, &c., &c.
Shakspeare's, Massinger & Ford's and Beaumont and Fletcher's Dramatic Works;
Mrs Cowden Clark's complete Concordance to Shakspeare;
The Dramatic Works of Jas Sheridan Knowles;
Smith's Rejected Addresses;
The Book of Scottish Ballads;
Ballads by W H Ainsworth;
Griswold's Poets and Poetry of England;
Female Poets of Great Britain;
Poets of the xixth century;
Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

March 22.

STANDARD LITERATURE.

THE Works of Chas. Lamb, 5 vols. Edited by Talfourd;
" " of Henry Fielding, 4 vols;
" " of Oliver Goldsmith, 4 vols;
" " of Tobias Smollett, 6 vols;
Letters of Junius;
Fenelon's Works;
Pascal's Provincial Letters;
" Thoughts, Letters, &c;
Chesterfield's Letters;
Corinne, or Italy, by Madame DeStael;
Jane Porter's Works;
Vicar of Wakefield and Rasselas;
Hood's Whims and Oddities;
" Comic Miscellanies;
Hallam's Middle Ages;
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,
Currer Bell's Works—Jane Eyre, Shirley and Villette;
Evelina, by Miss Burney;
Beulah, Rutledge, The Mill on the Floss;
"Line upon Line," "Peep of Day," &c;
Fox's Book of Martyrs;
Buchan's Domestic Medicine;
Miss Leslie's New Cookery Book;
Youatt on the Horse;
Youatt & Martin on Cattle.

April 8 E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Law of Sales of Personal Property, by Francis Hilliard, 2d Edition, Enlarged and improved.

Starkie on Evidence, 8th Edition, with Notes by Sharswood.

Wendells' Blackstone; Byles' on Bills, Notes by Sharswood.

Adams' Equity; Broom's Legal Maxims.

Smith on Contracts, &c. E. J. HALE & SONS

FURTHER SUPPLIES.

HOPES and FEARS; The Queens of Society; Mansfield's Political Manual; Woods' Class Book of Botany; Letter Copying Books; Tom Brown at Oxford; Tale of Two Cities; Beer's System of Penmanship; School Books, &

Jan' 9 E. J. HALE & SONS. 92.

OLIN HIGH SCHOOL—MALE AND FEMALE.

R. P. TROY, A. B., Principal.
Miss ELLEN E. WHITE, Assistant in the Female Department.

THE Spring session will commence Jan'y 2d, 1862. In addition to the usual exercises, Military instructions will be given regularly free of charge, and we intend as early as possible to make Olin a thorough Military Institution.

Good Board in pious families, including wood and washing, eight dollars.

TUITION:

Geography, Arithmetic and Eng. Grammar,	$10 00
Philosophy and Chemistry,	15 00
Greek and Latin,	20 00
Music, with use of Instrument,	22 50
Contingent fee,	1 00

Olin is situated in Iredell county, N. C., fourteen miles north-east from Statesville, in a healthy and moral community, free from temptations to intemperance and extravagance, and is so far removed from the seat of war that the mind is not confused with fear and excitement, and every thing is favorable to study and improvement.

From the flattering number now in attendance we confidently expect a large and prosperous school next session. There are a number of elegant houses and lots for sale or rent on the best terms, and any who may wish to accompany their sons and daughters to a good school will find Olin a retired and delightful place of residence. For further particulars address the Principal at Olin, N. C.

Dec. 6, 1861. 81*4tpd

Floral College.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Wednesday the 15th day of January 1862, under the instruction of the same Faculty that had charge of it during the current year.

Terms the same as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Dec'r 20, 1861. 85*6w

DAVISVILLE SHOE FACTORY.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Shoe, Saddle and Harness Business,

under the firm of A. B. MARSH & CO., instead of Marsh, Carter & Co., as heretofore, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line of business.

Having constantly on hand a well assorted lot of Leather, and a number of experienced workmen, they are prepared to execute all orders ON SHORT NOTICE.

A. B. MARSH.
ROB'T DORSETT.
JAS. G. MARSH.

Goldston, Chatham Co., N. C., Dec'r 20. 85-3tpd

Negroes for Hire.

THE undersigned offers his negroes for hire for the ensuing year. Among them may be found, men, women, boys and girls. Also a carpenter and shoemaker.

E. J. LILLY.

Dec. 20, 1861. 85-*2t

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 83*3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against trading with, or boarding my wife ANN CADDELL, (formerly ANN CURRIE,) as I will not be responsible for any of her contracts, she having left my bed and board without any just cause.

ARCHIBALD C. CADDELL

Dec. 9, 1861 83-*6t

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 39*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46*tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, from the subscriber, on the 17th of October last, a negro boy named JUNIUS. The said boy is medium black, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 160 to 170 pounds. When last heard of he was making his way towards Goldsboro, where he has a great many friends and acquaintances. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me or lodged in any jail so that I get him in person.

D. McNATT.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1. 72-*tf

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct'r Term, 1861.

Alexander Biles, Adm'r of Philip Gatewood, dec'd., vs. John Gatewood, William Gatewood, George Gatewood, Alexander H. Ross and wife Sarah, James T. Woolen, Ann Eliza Woolen.

Petition to make real estate Assets.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, John Gatewood and William Gatewood, are non-residents of this State; It is therefore ordered, by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said non-residents to be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Patrick J. Coppedge, Clerk our said Court, at office in Wadesborough, the second Monday in October, A. D. 1861.

77*6t] P. J. COPPEDGE, Clerk.

NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1861.

Peter McKay, et al. vs. Duncan McKay, Administrator of Hugh McKay, dec'd, and others.

Petition for an Account and Settlement.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant, Alexander McKay, is not a resident of this State: It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six consecutive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Alexander McKay to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and Judgment pro confesso entered as to him.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1861.

85*6w] JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in futreu practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30. 1-*

A New Law Book.
Cantwell's Practice at Law.

JUST published, a treatise upon the Practice at Law in North Carolina, by EDWARD CANTWELL, LL. B., author of the N. C. Justice, etc.

CONTENTS.

Of Legislative Power in General; Legislative Power in North Carolina; Legislative Powers of Justices of the Peace; County Boundaries—Deeds, etc.; County Revenue and Charges; Court Houses, Prisons, &c.; County Trustee; Jury Trials; Fairs and Public Sales; General Assembly; Inspections, Public Landings, &c.; Poor Houses and Hospitals; Registers and Clerks; Rivers and Creeks; Gates, Ferries and Bridges; Weights and Measures; Idiots and Lunatics; Retailers; Neuse River; Public Roads and Cartways; Public Landings and Inspections; Mills and Millers; Ordinaries and Constables; Patrol; Wardens of the Poor; Prison Bounds; Roads, Ferries and Bridges; Poll Tax Exemptions; Executive Power in General; Executive Power in North Carolina; Executive Power of the Courts; Chief Justice and Clerk; Attorneys at Law; Attorney General; Reporter and Marshal; Clerks and Solicitor; Counsel for Paupers; Guardians; County Attorney; Auctioneers; County Court Clerks; Coroners; Boundary Commissioners; Committees of Finance; County Trustee; County Treasurer; Special Court; Commissioners of Fairs; Inspectors; Superintendents of Schools; Commissioners of Navigation; Wardens of the Poor; Registers; Commissioners of Rivers and Creeks; Sheriffs; Constables; Rangers; Standard Keepers; Retailers; Administrators; Chairman of Special Court; Commissioners of Deeds and Conveyances; Commissioners of Low Lands; Entry Takers and Surveyors; Superintendents of Elections; Guardians and Receivers; Inspectors; Commissioners of Internal Improvements; Partition; Patrol Committees; Processioners; Tax Listers and Boards of Valuation; Overseers of Roads and Rivers; Commissioners of Wrecks; Tobacco Pickers and Coopers.

The Appendix contains forms of Deeds and Conveyances, as follows:

Agreements, Assignments, Awards, Bills of Sale, Bills of Exchange and Lading, Bonds, Miscellaneous Bonds, Contracts, Deeds, Marriage Settlements, Mortgages, Copartnership Articles, Notes, Releases, &c., &c.

This Book contains 556 pages, is gotten up in superior style, and bound in Law Calf. Price, single copy, $5.

For sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec'r 26, 1860.

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

WANTED.

A quantity of good WOOL YARN to make socks of the soldiers. G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Ag't.

August 3d, 1861. 45-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital in Premium Notes amounts to	$267,688 26
Cash on hand and other assets,	5,077 35
Total,	$272,765 61

The Company have paid all losses promptly, and have never made an assessment on their premium notes.

Total losses paid,	$29,682 69

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Lilly,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	S. J. Hinsdale,
S. T. Hawley,	Wm. McLaurin,
Nathan A. Stedman,	T. S. Lutterloh,
C. B. Mallett,	A. W. Steel,
James Kyle,	J. G. Cook,
A. A. McKethan,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
J. D. Williams,	R. F. Brown, } Wilm'gton
S. W. Tillinghast.	A. E. Hall, }

hn Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Traveling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 28, 1860. 21-1y

A Pair of Lady's Gaiters, were left in the Subscribers' Book Store a few weeks ago, which the owner will please call for.

Also, a small package containing a Lady's Cape.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

The Sunny South, by Prof. Ingraham; Say and Seal, by the Author of "Wide Wide World," &c.; The Household of Bouverie, or the Elixir of Gold, by a Southern Lady; Evenings at the Microscope, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1860-61.

SENATE.

Pasquotank and Perquimans...J M Whedbee.
Camden and Currituck...B F Simmons.
Gates and Chowan...M L Eure.
Hyde and Tyrrell...Jones Spencer.
Northampton...J M S Rogers.
Hertford...J B Slaughter.
Bertie...David Outlaw.
Martin and Washington...J R Stubbs.
Halifax...M C Whitaker.
Edgecombe and Wilson...H T Clark.
Pitt...E J Blount.
Beaufort...Frederick Grist.
Craven...N H Street.
Carteret and Jones...Dr M F Arendell.
Greene and Lenoir...J P Speight.
New Hanover...Eli W Hall.
Duplin...Dr James Dickson.
Onslow...L W Humphrey.
Bladen, Brunswick, &c...Jno D Taylor.
Cumberland and Harnett...Duncan Shaw.
Sampson...Thomas I Faison.
Wayne...W K Lane.
Johnston...J W B Watson.
Wake...M A Bledsoe.
Nash...A J Taylor.
Franklin...W Harris.
Warren...T J Pitchford.
Granville...C H K Taylor.
Person...C L Winstead.
Orange...Josiah Turner, Jr.
Alamance and Randolph...Jonathan Worth.
Chatham—W S Harris.
Moore and Montgomery...W D Dowd.
Richmond and Robeson...Alfred Dockery.
Anson and Union...S H Walkup.
Guilford...Peter Adams
Caswell...Bedford Brown.
Rockingham...F L Simpson.
Mecklenburg...John Walker.
Cabarrus and Stanly...V C Barringer.
Rowan and Davie...Dr J G Ramsey.
Davidson...Jno W Thomas.
Stokes and Forsyth...Jesse A Waugh.
Ashe, Surry &c...Jos Dobson.
Iredell, Wilkes &c...L Q Sharpe.
Burke, McDowell &c...B S Gaither.
Lincoln, Gaston &c...Jasper Stowe.
Rutherford, Polk &c...A W Burton.
Buncombe, Henderson &c...Geo W Candler.
Haywood, Macon &c...W H Thomas.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance...Giles Mebane.
Alexander...Dr J M Carson.
Anson...L L Polk; E R Liles.
Ashe...J M Gentry.
Burke...J H Pearson.
Buncombe...A S Merrimon.
Bladen...C T Davis.
Bertie...P T Henry and ——— Ferguson.
Beaufort...R S Donnell, W T Marsh.
Brunswick...T D Meares.
Caldwell...——— Dickson.
Cabarrus...W S Harris.
Catawba...Jonas Cline.
Chatham...W P Taylor, R N Green, Turner Bynum.
Cherokee...G W Hayes.
Craven...C C Clark, F E Alfred.
Cumberland and Harnett...C G Wright, J S Harrington, J C Williams.
Chowan...——— Small.
Columbus...N L Williamson
Camden...D D Ferebee.
Carteret...D W Whitehurst.
Caswell...——— Withers, S P Hill.
Currituck...B M Baxter.
Cleaveland...A G Waters, J R Logan.
Davidson...Lewis Haynes, E B Clark.
Davie...——— Howard.
Duplin...J D Stanford, J G Branch.
Edgecombe...R R Bridgers, J S Woodard.
Forsyth...J F Poindexter, Philip Barrow.
Franklin—W F Green.
Gaston...J H White.
Granville...J M Bullock, W H Jenkins, S H Cannaday.
Guilford...C P Mendenhall, C E Shober, J L Gorrell.
Greene...A D Speight.
Gates...John Boothe.
Haywood...S L Love.
Halifax...A H Davis, W B Pope.
Hertford...J J Yeates.
Henderson...Jos P Jordan.
Hyde...Tilman Farrow.
Iredell...A K Simonton, A B F Gaither
Jackson...A Fisher.
Jones...W P Ward.
Johnston—W H Watson, Jas Mitchener
Lenoir...J C Wooten.
Lincoln...V A McBeee.
Madison...John A Fagg
Martin...——— Ewell.
McDowell...C H Burgin.
Moore...Alexander Kelly.
Montgomery...E G L Barringer.
Macon...H G Woodfin.
Mecklenburg...S W Davis, J M Potts.
Nash...H G Williams.
New Hanover...S J Person, Daniel Shaw.
Northampton...M W Ramsom, W W Peebles
Onslow...J H Foy.
Orange...H B Guthrie, W N Patterson.
Pasquotank...J T Williams.
Perquimons...N Newby.
Pitt...B G Albritton, Churchill Perkins.
Person...——— Wilkinson.
Robeson—Alex McMillan, Eli Wishart.
Rockingham...Rawley Galloway and Thos Slade.
Rowan...N N Fleming, N F Hall.
Rutherford...C T N Davis, B H Padgett.
Randolph...I H Foust, Thos S Winslow.
Richmond...J G Blue.
Sampson...N C Faison, Geo W Autrey.
Surry...W Waugh.
Stokes—Horatio Kellum.
Stanly...Lafayette Greene.
Tyrrell...C McCleese.
Union...C Q Lemmonds.
Wake...S H Rogers, J W Russ, H Mordecai
Warren...J B Batchelor, W H Cheek.
Washington...C Latham.
Watauga...Thomas Farthing.
Wayne...W T Dortch, M K Crawford.
Wilkes...A W Martin, ——— Horton.
Yadkin...A C Cowles.
Yancy...——— Bowman.

CONVENTION ON NORTH CAROLINA.

Alamance—Giles Mebane, Thos. Ruffin.
Alexander—A. C. Stewart.
Ashe—J. D. Forbes.
Anson—A. Myers, J. A. Leak.
Bertie—S. B. Spruill, James Bond.
Beaufort—W. J. Ellison, E. J. Warren.
Bladen—Neill Kelly.
Brunswick—T. D. Meares.
Buncombe—N. W. Woodfin.
Burke—J. C. McDowell.
Cabarrus—C Phifer.
Caldwell—E W Jones.
Camden—D. D. Ferebee.
Carteret—C. R. Thomas.
Caswell—Bedford Brown, (one vacancy.)
Catawba—P. C. Henkle.
Chatham—J. H. Headen, John Manning Jr., L. J. Merritt.
Cherokee—A. T. Davidson.
Chowan—R. H. Dillard.
Cleveland—W. J. T. Miller, J. W. Tracy.
Columbus—Richard Wooten.
Craven—Geo. Green, Jno. D. Whitford.
Cumberland and Harnett—Warren Winslow, David McNeill, A. S. McNeill.
Currituck—H. M. Shaw.
Davidson—B. A. Kittrell, B. C. Douthit.
Davie.—Rob't Sprouse.
Duplin—W. J. Houston, J. T. Rhodes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—W. S. Battle, Geo. Howard.
Forsyth—T. J. Wilson, R. L. Patterson.
Franklin—A. D. Williams.
Gaston—S. X. Johnston.
Gates—A. J. Walton.
Granville—A. W. Venable, T. L. Hargrove, S. S. Royster.
Greene—W. A. Darden.
Guilford—Jno. A. Gilmer, Ralph Gorrell, R P. Dick.
Halifax—R. H. Smith, L. W. Batchelor.
Hyde—E. L. Mann.
Haywood—Wm. Hicks.
Henderson—W. M. Shipp.
Hertford—Kenneth Rayner.
Iredell—Anderson Mitchell, T. A. Allison.
Jackson—W. H. Thomas.
Johnston—C. B. Sanders, W. A. Smith.
Jones—Wm. Foy.
Lenoir—John C. Washington.
Lincoln—Wm. Lander.
Macon—C. D. Smith.
Madison—J. A. McDowell.
Martin—Asa Biggs.
McDowell—J. H. Greenlee.
Mecklenburg—J. W. Osborne, Wm. Johnston.
Montgomery—S. H. Christian.
Moore—H. Turner.
Nash—A. H. Arrington.
New Hanover—R. H. Cowan, Robert Strange.
Northampton—D. A. Barnes, J. M. Moody.
Onslow—G. W. Ward.
Orange—W. A. Graham, John Berry.
Pasquotank—R. K. Speed.
Perquimons—Jos. S. Cannon.
Person—John W. Cuningham.
Pitt—F. B. Satterthwaite, B. Grimes.
Randolph—W. J. Long, A. G. Foster.
Richmond—W. F. Leak.
Robeson—J. P. Fuller, J. C. Southerland.
Rockingham—D. S. Reid, E. T. Brodnax.
Rowan—B. Craige, H. C. Jones.
Rutherford and Polk—J. H. Carson, M. Durham.
Sampson—R. A. Mosely, Thomas Bunting.
Stanly—E. Hearne.
Stokes—(Vacant.)
Surry—T. V. Hamlin.
Tyrrell—Eli Spruill.
Union—H. M. Houston.
Wake—G. E. Badger, K. P. Battle, W. W. Holden.
Warren—W. N. Edwards, Frank Thornton.
Washington—W. S. Pettigrew.
Watauga—J. W. Counsel.
Wayne—G. V. Strong, E. A. Thompson.
Wilkes—Jas. Calloway, Peter Eller.
Yadkin—R. F. Armfield.
Yancey—M. P. Penland.

ALMANACS.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1862.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 10.

The Difference between the Stay Law and Volunteering.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public generally that he still can be found at his neat and comfortable establishment, so well and favorably known as the "MAGNOLIA RESTAURANT," where, with his usual *winning ways*, gentlemen can find at all hours,

Fine Fresh and Spiced Oysters, together with a variety of Catsups and Sauces, Sardines and Pickles; 400 gallons pure Holland Gin; 400 gallons Pale and Dark French Brandies; Peach, Apple and Ginger Brandies; Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rums, *for Christmas;* Whiskey—Scotch, Irish and Domestic, Rye and Corn; Port, Sherry, Madeira, Claret & Champagne Wines;

And in fact every other article fair to the sight and good to the taste.

He would take it as a special favor that none but gentlemen visit his house. REUBEN JONES,

Nos. 12 and 14, Green Street.

Dec'r 14, 1861. 83tf

1000 Bushels Winter Oats for sale

REUBEN JONES.

Dec'r 14. 83tf

Wanted to Purchase,

1000 BUSHELS RYE; also 4000 bushels ASHES, and 4000 loads of MANURE, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

REUBEN JONES.

Dec'r 14, 1861. 83tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd

Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with a growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at

Jan'y 1859. Fayetteville, N. C.

FOR CLERKS OF THE COURTS.

EXECUTION, TRIAL, and APPEARANCE DOCKETS, ruled and printed from the most approved forms in use. Also, further supplies of other BLANK BOOKS, in great variety.

May 31. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Forty Years' Familiar Letters of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.

July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

Harper's Magazine for April.

March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Hopes and Fears,

BY the Author of "Heartsease," &c.

LAVINIA, by the Author of "Dr. Antonio," &c.

Pocket Diaries for 1861.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec'r 20.

SETTLEMENTS.

The subscribers will be glad to settle accounts due by or to them. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Blank Warrants for sale.

Candles.—A correspondent sends us the following receipt, which, in our present condition, will be universally useful. Oil of every kind is very scarce, in fact can hardly be obtained at all, and candles too are too high priced for free use. Let every family provide its own light, which can be done if this receipt is observed, at a greatly reduced expense:

Take a half pound of alum and saltpetre, pulverise coarsely, pour on it a quart of boiling water; take from twelve to twenty pounds of tallow, according to its firmness. The former quantity for the oily tallow we get from the fat beef in the summer, or for lard, and the latter for tallow that will stand in a cake; put it in an iron vessel near the fire, and when melted, stir in the dissolved alum and saltpetre, and boil until the water is expelled from the tallow. Have wicks made rather smaller and of finer thread than usual for home made candles—and when perfectly dry mould the candles in the usual way. If any one, after giving this receipt a trial, goes in darkness, it is because their deeds are evil.—*Iredell Express.*

A. H. Douglas, a well known and influential merchant of Bennettsville, had his left foot badly crushed by an accident on the South Carolina Railroad, on Wednesday, the 4th instant, at the Charlotte Junction, two miles below Columbia. He was taken to Hunt's Hotel, where he lingered in great agony until Monday, the 9th instant, when death put an end to his sufferings.

Charleston Courier.

Resignations in the Army.—We learn that the War Department has determined to adopt the uniform rule of refusing to accept the resignations of commissioned officers in the army, unless on evidence of disability, furnished in a surgeon's certificate, or for especial reasons within the discretion of the Secretary of war.—*Rich. Exam.*

Senator Douglas's Children.—The North Carolina relatives of the children of the late Senator Douglas, sent an agent to the North to secure their emigration South. He has just returned without success, in consequence of the refusal of Mrs. Douglas, to whose care the dying father confided them. It is understood that some months ago she was willing to the removal, the object being to save their large property in the South, which would otherwise come under the operation of the Confederate sequestration law. We understand she now says that the property will soon be saved by the speedy triumphal advance of the "Grand Army," which in a few weeks will have taken possession of North Carolina. By thus adopting the miserable delusion of the Northern braggarts she sacrifices the interests of her step-children.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

We conversed with the Agent, Capt. Yudy, on his return from Washington. Mrs. D's refusal to permit the children to come South, is to be regretted. It would be hard to deprive these innocent children of their inheritance. Their mother was a Southern woman, and their father was a staunch friend of the South up to within a few months preceding his death. Judge Douglas's first wife was a native of Rockingham, (Miss Martin,) in this State; and his second wife was Miss Cutts, of Washington City.

Raleigh Standard.

Steam Navigation a Pecuniary Failure.—The London Times declares that while steam navigation has been a scientific success, it has been a pecuniary failure, inasmuch as all the lines of ocean steamers require enormous appropriations from the government to keep them afloat.

An Exacting Husband.—Wycherly, the comedian, married a young girl of eighteen when he was verging on eighty. Shortly after, Providence was pleased, in its mercy to the young woman, to call the old man to another and better world. But ere he took his final departure from this, he summoned his young wife to his bedside, and announced to her that he was dying; whereupon she wept bitterly. Wycherly lifted himself up in his bed, and gazing with tender emotions on his young and weeping wife, said: "My dearest love, I have a solemn promise to exact from you before I quit you forever here below. Will you assure me my wishes shall be attended to by you, however great the sacrifice you may be called on to make?" Horrid ideas of suttees, of poor Indian widows being called on to expire on funeral pyres with the bodies of their deceased lords and masters, flashed across the brain of the poor young woman.

With a convulsive effort and desperate resolution, old Wycherly's young wife gasped out an assurance that his commands, however dreadful they might be, should be obeyed. Then Wycherly, with a ghastly smile, said, in a low and solemn voice, "My beloved wife, the parting request I have to make of you is—that when I am gone—(here the poor woman sobbed and cried most vehemently)—when I am in my cold grave—(Mrs. Wycherly tore her hair)—when I am laid low—(the disconsolate wife roared with grief)—when I am no longer a heavy burden and a tie on you—("O, for Heaven's sake, exclaimed Mrs. Wycherly, what am I to do?") I command you, my dear young wife—(said the old, dying comedian)—on pain of incurring my malediction, never to marry an old man again." Mrs. Wycherly dried her eyes, and, in the most fervent manner, promised that she never would; and that faithful woman kept her word for life.—Ex.

Insidunt in Utiky.—In the Faul of 1856 I showed my show in Utiky, a trooly great sitty in the State of New York.

The people gave me a cordyal recepshun. The press was loud in her praises.

1 day, as I was given a descripshun of my Beests & Snakes, in my usual flowry stile, what was my skorn & disgust to see a big burly feller walk up to the cage containin' my wax figers of the Lord's Last Supper, and cease Judas Iscarrot by the feet and drag him out on to the ground, as hard as he cood.

Sez he, "What did you bring this pussalanermus cuss here for?" & he hit the wax figger another tremenjus blow on the hed.

Sez I, "You egrejus ass, that air's a wax figger, a representashun of the false 'Postle."

Sez he, "That's all very well for you to say, but I tell you, old man, that Judas Iscarrot can't show hisself in Utiky with impunerty, by a darn site!" with which observashun he kaved in Judasis hed. The young man belonged to 1 of the fust famerlies in Utiky. I sood him, & the Joory brawt in a verdict of Arson in the 3d degree —Artemus Ward.

An old maid, who has her eyes a little side ways on matrimony, says "the curse of this war is, that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and who know how to do it. Modest girls will stand no chance at all."

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 24, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Sirs:—Permit me through you to offer my own and the thanks of my men to the Ladies of the Cumberland Hospital Association and to other Ladies of Fayetteville, and likewise to R. W. Hardie and those he represents, for the very valuable donations made to my company, viz: By the Association and Ladies, 67 comforts, 64 prs of socks, 14 prs of gloves, 12 water-proof overcoats, 8 prs of leggings and 14 shirts.

By R. W. Hardie, 45 prs of socks, 3 prs of gloves, 2 comforts, 4 prs of drawers, 1 cotton shirt, 2 quilts, and 3 towels; also 2 pr nett Shirts from Mr. E. W. Barge; besides 28 prs of socks from A. A. McKethan.

The articles are all such as are best suited to the necessities of the men, and it is with no little feeling of pride as well as pleasure that I accept the generous donation. Certainly the fair daughters of the sunny South have each acted a noble part in ministering to the necessities and comfort of the soldiers, but without doubt the Ladies of the old North State have not been excelled by any; their zeal and energy seem never to fail, while their resources appear inexhaustible. May their treasury be kept full by the bounty of Him who supplieth every need, and may their unlimited acts of kindness prove an incentive to nobler deeds of daring than have yet been exhibited. And here allow me also to thank the Ladies of Edenton for their untiring efforts in ministering to the comfort of us all while we had the pleasure of being encamped at that place.

Respectfully, &c.

J. W. STRANGE, Capt.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

RICHMOND BOYS.

CAMP MANGUM, Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1861.

Captain, O H Dockery; Lieutenants, S M Ingram, R W Capell and M T Covington; Sergeants, D R McInnis, N LeGrand, Wm Harris, W T Tyson and B R Harris; Corporals, Wm Webb, John Sedberry, E S Garrett, D G McRae; Privates, N T Baldwin, H Barber, E Batton, Jno Benoist, N Best, B J Botten, J T Bostick, J D Bounds, R D Bounds, N J Bowden, R Brooks, M Chapell, W T Clark, G M Covington, K Covington, M V B Covington, S P Covington, Wm R Covington, W T Covington, A Crouch, C Crouch, J Crouch, Jno Crouch, J W Creson, M Currie, A G Daukins, H W Daukins, J J Daukins, A Dockery, B F Dockery, J J Eliott, G Ford, T Ford, M Garrett, T Garrett, J F Gay, S Gay, Jno T Harbert, C C Hicks, O Hines, G Hogan, W T Hutchison, E Kelly, E N Kelly, N R Kelly, R Y Kelly, R Lisk, E B Loe, J M Loe, Jno Mason, R C Micham, Wm C Micham, H Morgan, H H McAskill, T D McAskill, W R McAskill, A McDonald, E McDonald, A McDuffie, F McDuffie, A McInnis, A McIntyre, A McKay, J D McKinnon, B McLendon, M J McSween, B Newton, Jas Nortan, S Pankey, M Parsons, W H Ragsdell, R Robertson, H Sheperd, Jno Sheperd, B Smith, Wm Smith, M B Stuart, Jes H Thrower, F H Waters, J B Webb, John Wilks.

On the 17th, a large concourse of our friends met us at the Mineral Springs, Richmond County, and the Ladies of Richmond presented the Company with a beautiful Flag; on both sides was inscribed, "Fortune favors the Brave." Miss M. E. Dockery made an eloquent and appropriate address on the occasion, which was responded to by Alex. McKay in an eloquent manner. After several eloquent speeches, the Boys sang "the Richmond Boys," and bid adieu to their friends; and fathers and mothers resigned their sons to the mercies of the God of battles. Though their hearts were sad within, they left with buoyant spirits for the field where glory awaits them, amid the farewell shouts of admiring friends, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the fair ones of the assembly. We took the cars at Trollinger's at 6 o'clock next morning. At Wilmington we met with many old acquaintances; arrived at Goldsborough at 8 o'clock at night, and at Raleigh at 1-2 past 6 in the morning. We then called the roll and marched for Camp Mangum, which is about 4 1-2 miles west of Raleigh, where we arrived very much exhausted from the want of sleep; many took violent colds on the tour, but all are improving; only two on the sick list.

Respectfully, yours,

D. R. McINNIS, O. S.

N. C. Presbyterian will please copy.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

December 23d, 1861.

Messrs. Editors: The 17th of December will be long remembered, as the day of the departure of Capt. O. H. Dockery's Co., for the war. The services on the morning of their departure were of such a character as we think will be of interest to your readers, as they also show the patriotism of the ladies of North Carolina. They had procured a most beautiful flag, and it was presented by Miss Mollie Dockery, in a speech well and clearly delivered, breathing forth the purest patriotism, and *it but speaks the sentiments* of our fair country women in all the land. The flag was received by Alex. McKay, but a youth, in a speech worthy of one of old age. In behalf of the Richmond boys he promised it should never trail in the dust till they lay low in death. After short speeches by others of the company, the Capt. in behalf of the company bid us farewell. Tears flowed free and fast. Wives and husbands parting; parents and children bidding each other adieu; but none of those weeping ones said don't go. The prevailing, the universal sentiment was, go on in the defence of your country; if needs be die in the glorious cause. This people cannot be subjugated, no never. Our cause is just; a kind Providence will smile on us; we will do our duty; we will be a free people.

Your friend, N. T. B.

MISS DOCKERY'S ADDRESS.

BRAVE AND HONORED VOLUNTEERS:—We cheerfully greet you on this occasion. We felicitate you on the arrival of this auspicious day, to be, after this, ever memorable for the scenes herein enacted. We recognize you to day, not as companions, friends, relatives merely, but as our defenders and protectors. We again bid you all hail in this new and patriotic sphere of action.

You are now about to enter upon a new era in the history of your lives. You voluntarily deny yourselves the enjoyments peculiar to home, the peace and quiet of the family circle, the pleasures of youthful association, and all the immunities and privileges resulting therefrom. Duty calls—in obedience to her demands you eagerly rush forth. Thousands, like you, have responded to this call, and notwithstanding the sundering of ties, the heaving of souls, and the anxiety of hearts, your departure will occasion, yet we gladly give you up and bid you *God speed* in your glorious work. We are in the midst of a parricidal strife. An unnatural contest is now desolating our once happy land. Our enemies are numerous and powerful. Victory or subjugation are the alternatives presented for our consideration. The former implies energy, united, determined, concentrated energy, of character, of action and of patriotism. The latter implies defeat, cowardice, disgrace. The former will awaken all the noble elements of our race, and will call forth the attributes of every patriot, philanthropist and christian. The latter will deaden our sensibilities, benumb our faculties, and degrade us in the estimation of all mankind. With the former we enjoy our natural position among the nations of the earth, partaking of the fruit of liberal commerce, with resources unlimited—with a soil in fertility unequalled—with a climate in salubrity unsurpassed, with all the advantages incident to a great, growing, prosperous and happy nation. With the latter, all is lost, our commerce is destroyed, our fertile soil becomes a desert waste, our salubrious climate is polluted by the miasma of the breath of the demon of despotism, our cities laid waste, our country desolated, our land depopulated, our families severed, our brothers and fathers slaughtered, our mothers and sisters butchered. All, all will be lost. A wide spread prospect of suffering, anguish and death will loom up before us. Our whole land will be enshrined with gloom, sadness and despair. The skies will smile no longer. The air will no longer emit its fragrance. The sun, in its beneficence, will be cast down from the heavens, as our unnatural, unrelenting, inhuman and arrogant foe deprives us of every enjoyment belonging to our race and of every blessing intended for us by our Creator.

To avert this dire calamity, gentlemen of the "Richmond Boys," you have discarded the peaceful pursuits of life, deprived yourselves of the luxuries, comforts and blessings of Home—sweet, sweet Home—to undergo the hardships of the camp, the dangers of disease, the perils of the battle field. This spirit seems somewhat peculiar to the people of North Carolina. Where did the fires of patriotism first gush forth in all their dazzling splendor and transcendent force? What State was patriotic, when patriotism cost something? Where, but in the old North State, did the great drama of the Revolution emit the brilliancy of success. On, then, in imitation of the deeds of your noble ancestry. Your cause is just, and be assured your efforts will be applauded, and that constant prayers will ascend for your success. Remember, the true spark of civil and religious liberty, when once enkindled, will burn forever. Human agency cannot extinguish it. Like the earth's central fire, it may be smothered by an overwhelming ocean or a superincumbent mountain, but the volcano will, in all its fury, break out and light up the heavens. On, brave and honored volunteers to your duty! Auspicious omens cheer you! What examples are before you! Our own firmament shines brightly on your pathway, betokening its approbation of your course and urging you on to the winning of a name that will honor you throughout our sunny South.

As a token, two brave volunteers, of our approval of your course, we present to you this Flag, feeling confident you will never permit it to trail in the dust, but with its ample folds waving proudly over you, you will secure our independence, giving freedom to our family circle, Peace and prosperity to our beloved land. After this, for your many sacrifices, we will welcome you to the blessings of good government and religious liberty. We will welcome you to the treasures of science and the delights of learning. We will welcome you to the transcendant sweets of domestic life, to the happiness of kindred, of parents and of children. We will welcome you to the immeasurable blessings of rational existence, to the immortal hope of christianity, and the light of everlasting truth. In conclusion, we will welcome you *home*. All hail then, "Richmond Boys!" All hail in your noble work!

"On to the just and glorious strife,
With your swords, your freedom shielding;
Nay resign, if it must be so, even life,
But die, at last, unyielding."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TO CHARLES E. JOHNSON, SURGEON GENERAL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

DEAR SIR: A Virginia physician, some time ago, remarked, that it appeared that North Carolinians had never had Measles. North Carolinians are a home-loving, and home-abiding people. They are seldom found in the throng of pleasure-seekers, pandering to the vitiated taste of Yankeedom. Their attachment to homes, consecrated to modesty, virtue, dignified refinement and religion, is their crowning excellency. By their love of home, they may have evaded contagious diseases. But when the sanctity of those homes, hallowed by the endearing relations of mother, sister and wife, was threatened with desecration by a ruthless foe, they at once left their chosen retirement, formed the serried host, determined to maintain inviolate the sacredness of their firesides, more endeared to them than life itself. That patriotic host has been sadly decimated by disease. A voice of lamentation ascends from many deserted hearth-stones, and calls to the medical profession of North Carolina, to leave their cherished retirements and bring all the resources of their art to the rescue. With this conviction I bring my humble mite. I do not seek for place or preferment. I could not accept of any. I desire to present truth, as it has been illustrated by enlightened medical science. Truth is mighty and must prevail.

The energies of our respected medical officers are over-taxed. They have to meet and grapple with disease as it presents itself. In the sudden transit of our troops from comfortable homes to the rigors and privations of the camp, disease to a considerable extent, must follow as a consequence. In this emergency, the medical corps should be increased. A surgeon and assistant surgeon are not sufficient for each regiment. It is objected to this course, that it would increase the expense. I feel the importance of economy in the inceptive and formative state of our government; but that species of economy which would for a moment compromise the comfort and health of our brave and patriotic troops, should at once be ignored by a free and patriotic people. I venture to suggest, that the medical corps in the army can be increased, without additional expense to the government. *The army has ever been regarded as the best school of observation, profitable study and experience in the world.*

The English service have, in addition to surgeon and assistant surgeon, apprentice surgeons, regularly commissioned. The position does not yield any emolument: on the contrary, the applicant has to pay a high bounty; and yet, it is eagerly sought for, by those ardent in the pursuit of knowledge. The American mind may be more utilitarian in its conceptions, but it is also more patriotic. We have in the rank and file of the army, many young physicians who have had conferred on them their doctorates. They have performed their duty as soldiers, and besides, humanely devoted themselves to the care of their suffering comrades.

This is commendable in the highest degree. Their country owes them a debt of gratitude. Their duty as soldiers must necessarily interfere with that careful study and observation, which are essential to entire success. Let the department then add to the present medical corps, that of volunteer surgeon or surgeons. Let them be regularly commissioned, with the pay and rations of the rank and file. The desire for improvement and patriotic duty will call forth many worthy applicants. This will give the higher medical officers more time for study, and for those observations of place and variations of temperature, etc., alluded to in a former paper, as being essential to institute proper hygienic regulations.

Military surgery records Measles and its sequelæ as the scourge of armies. This, from the very nature of this protean disease, and the privation and exposure necessarily incident to camp-life, must ever continue to be the case. "Measles is an acute inflammation of the tegumentary investment of the entire body, both cutaneous and mucous. (Wilson) The disease implicates the whole emunctory system, the functions of which it impairs and derangers; and if exposed to influence—as dampness and sudden vicissitudes of temperature—suspends and lays the foundation of serious organic disease. "There is no disease, in which a change of symptoms occurs more suddenly, or danger more quickly takes the place of safety." (Montgomery.) Such is the concurrent testimony of all the authors I have consulted—such, alas, has been the testimony of our medical officers.

The desideratum then, is, to ascertain the longest period after the invasion of the disease, when its sequelæ may be excited by adverse influence; to grant the patient, though apparently well, an exemption from military duty; and to subject him to such restraints as may be necessary to insure convalescence.

The tent does not afford sufficient security from dampness and vicissitudes of temperature. When practicable, the patient should be transferred to a house; when the means of transportation are convenient, it will be better—as has been done in many instances—to let the patient return home. The apparently slight causes, producing the most serious effects, are noted, even by those not initiated into the profession.

"Even in summer, convalescents should not be suffered to go out of doors, except in the middle of fine days, and not without additional apparel." (Armstrong.)

Rubeola Nigra (Black-Measles,) as described by Wilson, Bateman, Cazenseve and Wilson, is the same disease, only modified and aggravated by the vitiated state of the atmosphere, and the consequent debilitated condition of the system. "In a debilitated state of the system, the cutaneous capillaries become over distended, and the circulation through them is retarded, while some of their contents is effused into the surrounding tissue." (Wilson.)

In encampments where there has not been proper attention paid to cleanliness and ventilation, Measles will assume this form. The dread fatality will exemplify the importance of the sanitary measures, recommended in a former communication.

With distinguished consideration,

I am your obedient servant,

A. D. McLEAN, M. D.

Melrose P. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP STEPHENS, S. C., Dec'r 16, 1861.

At a meeting of the "Scotch Boys," (Co F, 18th Reg't N. C. V.,) held for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the Company in relation to the death of their much esteemed friends and comrades in arms, WILLIAM SKEAD and GILBORD M. MCKINNON,

Upon motion, Serg't Moffitt was called to the Chair, and Corp'l McGregor requested to act as Sec'y.

The Chairman having in a few brief and feeling remarks explained the object of the meeting; it was moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of three for the purpose of drafting Resolutions. Whereupon the chairman appointed Messrs. Neill McN. Smith, John A. Lytch and William H Gibson.

After an absence of a few moments the committee reported through their chairman the following Preamble and Resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the all-wise dispenser of events in His mysterious providence to remove from our ranks by death, our much esteemed friends and fellow-soldiers.

Therefore be it Resolved, 1st. That in their death our Company has sustained a heavy loss, the 18th Regiment two of its brightest ornaments, and the Southern cause brave and willing defenders in this its day of trial.

Resolved, 2d That though we deeply deplore their untimely end, we feel that they have died in the discharge of one of man's noblest duties, and shall therefore cherish with pride their memory as good citizens and true patriots.

Resolved, 3d, We offer our heart-felt sympathy to their bereaved parents and friends.

Resolved, 4th, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the parents of the deceased, and to the Fayetteville Observer and N. C. Presbyterian for publication.

NEILL McN. SMITH,
JOHN A. LYTCH, } Com.
WM. H. GIBSON,
A. H. MOFFITT, Chm'n.

A. W. MCGREGOR, Sec'y.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A portion of the ladies of Dismal District having met at Baptis Chapel Church for the purpose of organizing a Soldiers' Relief Society, J. R Maxwell was requested to act as chairman. On motion the following Officers were appointed: Mrs. Robert Williams, President; Mrs Abner Godwin, Vice President; Miss Mary J. Jackson, Treasurer; Mrs. H. L. Wrench, Assistant Treasurer; Miss M. J Jackson, Secretary; Mrs. Daniel Jackson, Assistant Secretary. The Society having met on the 15th of November 1861, for the purpose of receiving contributions in aid of the soldiers from Dismal District; the following articles were contributed: Mrs Abner Godwin 7 pairs woolen socks, 2 woolen shirts, 1 pr pants; Miss Amy Jackson 1 pr socks; Mrs Daniel Jackson 2 quilts, 1 blanket, 3 pillows, 2 prs pants, 2 vests, 4 shirts, 4 prs drawers, 4 prs socks, 1 coat; Mrs S B Page 1 lb butter, 4 prs socks, 2 prs drawers, 1 quilt; Miss Mary J Jackson 1 pr socks, 1 pr pants; Miss Flora Jackson 1 pr woolen socks, 1 shirt, 1 quilt; Miss Caroline Jackson, 1 pr socks; Miss Penny Jackson 1 pr socks, 1 pillow; Miss Sylvana Tew 1 pr socks; Miss Flora McKinnon 2 prs socks, lot sage; Miss Margaret Jackson 1 pr socks; Mrs H T Jackson 1 shirt, 2 prs pants, 1 pr socks, 1 pillow case, cash $3; Mrs H L Wrench 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Nancy Page 1 shirt, 1 pr socks, 1 quilt; Mrs James Wrench 1 quilt; Miss Mary E Page 1 shirt; Miss Catharine S Page 1 pr socks; Miss Moisey Lockerman 1 quilt; Mrs Robert Williams 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs John A Jackson 2 prs socks; Miss Catharine J Williams 1 pr socks; Miss Martha N Wrench 1 pr socks; Mrs Joel Parker 2 prs socks, 1 pr drawers; Mrs D H Hase 1 quilt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Dan'l Williams 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Mrs Daniel Ray 2 blankets, 4 flannel shirts, lot of black pepper, lot red pepper, 2 prs socks, lot beans and beets; W H Ray (6 years old,) 1 pr gloves, lot ground peas; D J Ray (4 years old,) 1 pr gloves, lot ground peas; Mrs Sarah C Lewis 1 blanket, 1 quilt, 1 vest, 1 pr drawers; Mr D Jackson cash $15.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Richmond County Fair.—In making out his list of premiums published in the Observer of the 16th inst., the Secretary omitted the Quilt Department, viz:

Miss C E. McNeill, 1 quilt, pr
" Flora Monroe, 1 silk quilt, pr

SECRETARY.

AN ORDINANCE

To authorize the raising of a Battalion of six Companies or Regiment of Troops for twelve months.

BE it ordained by this Convention, and it is hereby ordained by the authority of the same, That the Governor is authorized to receive into the service a Battalion of infantry, to consist of six companies, for 12 months, or a Regiment of ten companies, to be composed of volunteers who belonged to the First Regiment of North Carolina Volunteers, (the Lafayette Light Infantry and the Independent Light Infantry of the town of Fayetteville included,) and such others as may enrol themselves with them.

Be it further ordained, That the said companies shall have the right to elect their Commissioned Officers, and the Battalion shall have the right to elect a Lieutenant Colonel and a Major, and a Colonel if a Regiment be formed; said officers of Companies and of the Battalion or Regiment to be chosen in accordance with the law now in force providing for the election of Officers by the twelve months' volunteers. Provided further, That the said Battalion or Regiment shall be transferred within convenient time to, and accepted by, the Government of the Confederate States.

THE FIRST BATTALION
N. C. VOLUNTEERS.

☞ The above Ordinance having been passed by the State Convention on the 12th inst., a rare chance is now offered to those who wish to enter their country's service. As it is probable that the State will finally want the services of the whole Militia of the State, it will be better for those who can, to join this Battalion, so that proper preparation can be made for comfort before entering the field for active duty. Those wishing to enrol their names can call at the Store of A. M. Johnson, Military Storekeeper, one door East of G. Brandt's; those from a distance can address me, for further information, per mail.

F. N. ROBERTS.

Dec'r 13, 1861. 83t

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

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Forwarding & Commission Merchant

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19. 1861. 87tly

THE STATE CONVENTION.

This body, at its late session, passed 15 resolutions and 12 Ordinances, which we find in full in the last Standard. We make the following list of captions, those enactments of interest or importance having already been inserted in full in the Observer.

Resolutions.—1. To present a set of N C S C Reports to C S Department of Justice.

2. Relative to daily sittings of the Convention.

3. To pay Ass't Surgeon W. E. Pool salary while a prisoner.

4. Of confidence in our cause, President and Army.

5. In favor of increasing pay of privates in C S Army.

6. To take recess until Jan'y 20.

7. Authorising transfer of accepted companies, not assigned to reg'ts, to Col. Greene's Independent reg't.

8. Appointing D D Ferebee Commissioner to Richmond to arrange for C S Tax.

9. Postponing publication of certain Colonial records.

10. Authorising President to call Convention during recess.

11. Allowing Doorkeeper and Assistants $25 each extra.

12. Asking information as to C F and D R Improvement.

13. To pay expenses of D D Ferebee, Commissioner.

14. Thanks to Hatteras officers and soldiers.

15. To publish ordinances &c., in three Raleigh papers.

Ordinances.—1. Increasing salary of Public Treasurer's clerk to $1200, and authorising another at $750.

2. To transfer to Col. Greene's reg't Capts. Cook's and Sharp's cos., now at High Point.

3. Salt Ordinance, published heretofore.

4. Repealing an act altering rules of evidence as to Indians.

5 Amending Constitution so as to require yeas and nays in the Legislature on call "by one-fifth of the members present."

6. Amending 2d section 4th article of the amendments to the Constitution to read as follows: "No person who shall deny the being of God, or the divine authority of both the Old and the New Testaments, or who shall hold religious opinions incompatible with the freedom or safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department of this State."

7. Authorizing issue of $3,000,000 treasury notes before or on Jan'y 1 1862, to pay public debt, military expenses, &c.

8. Directing payment of claims allowed by Board of claims to sundry corporations and individuals. Among them, $58,447 60 to commissioners of Wilmington (for fortifications there, we suppose;) $4,581 86 to Newbern Committee of Safety for the same we suppose; to Harnett co., $3,708 53; Greene $4,240 07; Perquimons $6,906 35; Catawba $2,856 61; Lincoln $4,076 43; Washington $6,326 43; Camden $8,501 97; Union $6,091 18; Rowan $2,645 86; Jones $5,320 97; Moore $5,426 06; Warren $1,965 98; New Hanover $7,172 83; Robeson $6,225 08; Forsyth $7,578 19; Pasquotank $8,050 14; Sampson $10,662 39; Chatham $4,340 41; Davie $4,826 79; Johnston $7,370 98; Guilford $5,795 10; Randolph $5,772 63; Duplin $3,790 57; Beaufort $14,697 06; Martin $7,267 97; Currituck $6,124 05; Yadkin $5,459 04; all for sums advanced to equip troops we suppose.

9. Reducing militia company drills to monthly.

10. To suppress oppressive speculation.

11. To continue Board of Claims.

12. Authorizing a 12 months' battalion or reg't to be raised from disbanded 1st N C V.

THE CONFEDERATE TAX.—The late meeting of Assessors at Goldsborough was attended by representatives from 40 districts in person, and 20 by letter, leaving but 8 unrepresented. The following resolutions were adopted:—

1st. Resolved, That upon all real estate, a reduction of 10 per cent. from the State valuation of 1859 be made by each assessor, except town property, upon which a reduction of not less than 10 nor more than 25 per cent. be made, at the option of the assessor.

2d. Resolved, That an average value of 300 dollars on each negro be recommended as just and proper: but in order to apply this rule equitably to each slaveholder, the assessor should adopt a classification, the average value of which shall amount to said sum of 300 dollars, as nearly as practicable.

Resolved, That when open accounts have been listed, they be stricken out by the assessor or collector.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, justice demands that the bonds of the State of North Carolina should be given in at par.

Convention Elections.—R. L. Patterson, Esq. of Forsyth, having resigned his seat in the Convention, an election will be held on the 13th of January to fill the vacancy. And the Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, having resigned his seat, an election will be held about the same time, (we do not know the exact date) to fill the vacancy.

Raleigh Standard.

Arrival of the North Carolina Prisoners.—The Selden went to the Point yesterday under a flag of truce and on her return brought up two hundred and eighty-four of the Hatteras prisoners. They seemed overjoyed at reaching the South again and expressed their satisfaction in loud huzzas.—*Norfolk Day Book, 24th.*

Sale of Railroad Stock.—Mr. Towles, Auctioneer, sold a number of shares of Stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, in this City on Saturday last, at $60 per share.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Post-Office Change.—The post-office at Mud Lick, N. C., has been removed, and the name changed to Simmon Grove, Chatham county, N. C. Samson Edwards, postmaster.—*Rich. Dis.*

N. C. Christian Advocate.—We learn that the publication of this journal will soon be resumed. At the late session of the Conference in Louisburg, Rev. Mr. Pell was appointed Editor, and instructed to commence publishing it again.

Fires in Greenville, N. C.—We learn that two fires occurred in Greenville last week in 48 hours of each other. Several buildings were destroyed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Manufactures.—We learn that a Lampblack Factory is now going up in the Northern part of this town and will shortly be in operation. Thus one want will be supplied. We also learn that M. McInnis, Esq., is putting up an Alcohol distillery. This is very much needed. We trust that these enterprises may prove eminently successful.—*Wilmington Journal.*

Planters' Convention of the South.—The third annual session of the "Planters' Convention of the South" was to have assembled in Memphis, Tenn., on the 16th of December, but circumstances made it advisable to postpone the meeting until the 3d Monday in February.

Ely Discharged.—This Lincoln Congressman, who has been in the prison at Richmond since the battle of Manassas, on the 21st July, left for Norfolk on Monday last, on his way North. The Dispatch says, "His demeanor while in prison has been such as to win the good opinion of those who have seen him."

He left Norfolk on the 25th in a flag of truce for Fortress Monroe.

Disappointed.—There has been considerable disappointment felt that the landing of our troops on the coast of North and South Carolina has not produced that diversion of the Confederate troops before Washington which was anticipated. The expected rush homeward of the Carolina Confederates to defend their own States has not taken place; and, consequently, McClellan has as strong an enemy in his front now to fight as he had before we landed twenty thousand men at Hatteras and Port Royal.—*N. Y. Times.*

Death of a prominent citizen of Petersburg.—The Hon. Francis E. Rives, of Petersburg, died on Thursday last.

No evidence has been discovered or indicated to confirm or authorize the belief that the late great fire was the result of design.

Charleston Courier.

THE FIGHT AT DRAINSVILLE.

Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.

CENTREVILLE, Dec. 21.—Yesterday morning a heavy skirmish occurred at Drainsville, which resulted disastrously to us. A foraging party was sent out by Gen. Stuart, consisting of about two hundred wagons, escorted by the 11th Virginia, Col. Garland; the 6th South Carolina, under Lieut. Col. A. J. Secrest; the 10th Alabama, Col. John H. Forney; the 1st Kentucky, Col. Tom Taylor; the Sumter Flying Artillery, Capt. Cutts; and detachments from Ransom's and Radford's cavalry. Our whole force amounted to nearly twenty-five hundred men. They started off early in the morning, and before day were some distance on the journey. Soon after leaving a rocket was seen to shoot up in the direction of Drainsville, which, as was afterwards ascertained, was a signal from the enemy, and indicated that our approach was known. It is about fifteen miles from here to Drainsville. When within a short distance of the place, two or three regiments of Yankees were seen deployed as skirmishers in the skirts of a pine thicket, which stretched out on either side of the road. General Stuart drew up his force and prepared to make an attack. On either side the woods were very thick, and it was difficult to make through them, but our force was pushed forward.

As we approached the Yankees the 11th Virginia charged them with a yell, and drove them back to their line within sight of Drainsville. The enemy seemed somewhat confused, but soon formed again in line of battle. The advanced positions were held by the 11th and the 6th South Carolina, the former on the right and the latter on the left of the road. While waiting to get sight of the enemy the 6th South Carolina was drawn up, and the 1st Kentucky advanced upon them, and mistaking them for the enemy, a portion of the regiment fired without orders, killing five of the South Carolinians. The error was soon discovered, and Col. Taylor advanced cautiously to the left, and soon after came in sight of another regiment but a few yards away. To be sure there was no mistake, Col. Taylor shouted to the Colonel, and asked who he was?

"The Colonel of the 9th," was the reply.

"Of what 9th?"

"Don't shoot," said the Yankees, "we are friends, South Carolinians."

"On which side are you?" asked Colonel Taylor.

"For the Union," and immediately after the Colonel gave the command to fire, and a volley was poured into the Kentuckians from the 9th Infantry, regulars, U. S. A. The engagement then became general, and our four regiments, with Capt. Cutts' four guns, were soon actively engaged. The Yankees had every advantage of position. There were several houses along the Leesburg turnpike, and back of it a hill upon which their battery was placed. Lower down, and opposite the 11th, was another battery placed in position to enfilade the turnpike should we enter it. The main battery of six guns swept the road upon which we were advancing, and kept up an incessant fire of grape, canister and spherical case. The accuracy of their aim was remarkable, considering the rapidity with which the guns were fired. Capt. Cutts got three of his pieces in position, and returned the fire rapidly and successfully.

Meanwhile the enemy advanced several regiments of infantry, and, protected by the nature of the ground, came within a hundred yards of us, and forming in line, fired for some time, keeping the air full of minnie balls, and finally attempted to charge. Three times the officers gave the order and tried to get their men forward, but failed. They could not be pushed into the thicket. Soon after this the firing on both sides ceased, but not before great damage was done to our force. For over an hour both sides had kept an incessant firing. The wounded and dead lay on every side, and the regiments were beginning to get scattered.

Soon after the firing commenced, Col. Forney, (Ala.) was shot through the right arm, Lieut. Col. Martin was killed, and the command of the regiment devolved on Maj. Woodward, who commanded on one side the road, and the senior Captain on the other. This regiment lost more than any other. The Sumter Artillery was in the road, and had three guns in position. Only four pieces were out, and about sixty men. Capt. Cutts and his men fought bravely, and suffered severely. The enemy's batteries played upon him for some time, and killed nearly all his horses, destroyed one limber, and exploded a caisson. Twenty-five horses were left dead upon the field. The guns still kept firing, and did good execution, every shot scattering the Yankees and telling upon them seriously. He succeeded in breaking their line, and in driving their sharp-shooters from the house behind which they were hidden. When ordered to fall back, the pieces were taken to the rear by hand, with the assistance of the infantry.

Seeing the wagons safely to the rear, Gen. Stuart gave orders to fall back to a better position. The regiment marched to the rear in good order, both sides having ceased firing. At this time Col. Tom. Taylor rode to the right to see what disposition had been made of his neighbors, and on returning found his regiment gone, and himself nearly surrounded by Yankee cavalry. Throwing himself down he eluded them and afterwards crept into a pine coppice, and remained there until dark, with Yankees on each side of him. At night he escaped, and joined his regiment this morning, sustaining no injury beyond a slight scratch on the hand by a musket ball.

Taking his force to the rear, where the ground offered better positions, Gen. Stuart once more drew up his force and awaited the enemy, but he had enough of it and was not disposed to give battle. Thus ended the battle of Drainsville, which, although disastrous to us, was more so to the enemy, if recent reports are true. It is believed there were seven regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and eight pieces of light artillery against us.

The writer gives a list of the killed and wounded, which we sum up as follows:

11th Virginia Reg't.—Killed 5, wounded 6, missing 2.

10th Alabama.—Killed, Lieut. Col. J. B. Martin, 1 sergeant, 1 corporal, and 12 privates. Wounded, Col. Forney, Capt. Forney, 2 corporals, and 43 privates.

6th South Carolina.—Killed, 1st Lieut. F. E. Moore; 2 sergeants, 2 corporals, and 14 privates. Wounded, Major Woodward, Capt. Means, Capt. Harden, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 50 privates.

1st Kentucky.—Killed, 1 corporal. Wounded, Capt. Desha, 4 corporals and 22 privates. Missing 5.

Total—Killed 41, wounded 141, missing 7.

It is due the 10th Alabama to say that they have omitted a number of wounded on account of their injuries being slight, and also all their missing, some thirty in number.

The enemy seemed perfectly aware of the approach of our party, and were prepared with an overwhelming force. Nevertheless they suffered severely, and lost, it is reported by the citizens of Drainsville, more than we did. We took two prisoners.

This morning another force was sent out under Gen. Stuart. He took possession of the battle-field of the day previous, and still holds it. He reports this evening the loss of the enemy much more heavy than ours.

Capt. Cutts's battery did excellent service, and worked the guns under a hot fire from the enemy. He has since received the congratulations and thanks of the Generals.

The 11th Virginia acted with great gallantry and every man had an opportunity of having his courage tested. The regiment left home at four o'clock in the morning, marched thirty-five miles, fought a battle, and returned at four the next morning, being out twenty-four hours.

Gen. Stuart's force is stated at 2300. The yankees at 6000. The enemy had 8 cannon, we 4.

Gen. Longstreet's division had moved up to offer the enemy battle, but during the night they had abandoned Drainsville and crossed the river.

Gen. S. was not strong enough to make a charge, and at long range the Yankees had every advantage. When our forces withdrew the enemy did not follow. Their loss is supposed to be about one hundred and fifty killed and wounded.

[The yankee Gen. McCall reports his loss at 2 killed and 8 wounded—doubtless much under the truth, as usual. Indeed the Baltimore News Sheet gives a list of eighty casualties in two regiments, and it is supposed there were fifteen regiments engaged.]

CENTREVILLE, Dec. 23.—On Saturday our troops took possession of Dranesville. That place was occupied by the Yankees on Friday, and when our forces approached it on Saturday, the Yankees gave good evidence of fleetness in double-quick movements out of our reach. Not a gun was fired.

The Federals who were killed and wounded on Friday, number about three hundred, and the Confederate loss was fifty killed, one hundred and thirty wounded, and forty missing. This report is believed to be correct. Several of the missing have returned to camp, and several of the wounded are regarded as seriously, and perhaps mortally wounded.

From Manassas.—MANASSAS, Dec. 26.—A reconnoitering party of the enemy, three thousand strong, came up within a mile of our pickets last night, and immediately retired, without making any demonstration.

From the Upper Potomac.—LYNCHBURG, Dec. 23.—The Republican has been furnished with a private letter, which states that Gen. Jackson, with Ewell's Brigade, left Winchester on the 16th inst., and succeeded in destroying dam No. 5, a feeder to the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. By the destruction of this splendid stone dam, water communication is cut off between Washington and the coal region of Maryland; and the Federal Capital is thus reduced to the greatest straits. The only casualty to our troops was the death of a private in the 27th Va. regiment.

From the Potomac—Sinking of a Vessel.—The only item of striking moment from this line that we can gather is the fact that, on Sunday evening about dusk, Capt. Cook's battery, than which there is none more efficient in the Southern service, opened near Mathias' Point, on an upward bound three masted vessel, (merchantman,) and in some five or six shots succeeded in sinking her.—*Fredricksburg Recorder, 24th.*

Fighting on the Peninsula.—We have intelligence of a sharp skirmish in the neighborhood of Bethel. On the day before yesterday a detachment of three companies of the 8th Alabama Regiment, Col. Winston, Capt. Sinclair's company, of the 32d Virginia Regiment, and some Virginia cavalry, of the New Kent Troops, was sent on a reconnoitering expedition. The cavalry, who were in advance, fell into an ambuscade of the enemy, the first notice of their presence being their fire, which killed three horses of the company, but fortunately did no other damage. A charge was immediately made by the infantry, who drove the enemy from their ambush across New Market bridge to the other side of Back river. Six of the enemy were left dead on the field and one taken prisoner. It was not known under whose command the Yankees were. The force is said to have exceeded our own. Our loss was one man killed (an Alabamian) whose name we were not able to learn.

The general advices from the Peninsula are reported to be of a very satisfactory character. General Magruder's force is said to be in the most admirable condition. All the forces in advance are in perfect marching trim.

Richmond Examiner, 25th.

From Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, TENN., Dec. 24.—The Bowling Green correspondent of the Union and American, under date of Dec. 23d, says that the Federal Gen. Buell, with a formidable force, estimated at not less than forty-five thousand, and by many at sixty thousand, has been for several days past moving in the direction of Bowling Green, where unusual preparations to repulse the enemy are making. A slow but terrible conflict is impending.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 25.—Reliable intelligence was received at Bowling Green last evening, which announced that Gen. Tom. Crittenden when last heard from was within forty miles of Hopkinsville, having advanced thirty-eight miles. He intends advancing on Hopkinsville at three points, on the right from Clinton, on the left from Greenville, and on the front from Madisonville. His force is said to be about 12,000.

Southern rights citizens in the vicinity of Hopkinsville are sending their families to the South.

Large numbers of the citizens of Hopkins, Christian, and other counties, are rushing to Gen. Clark's aid, armed with Kentucky rifles, shot-guns, pikes, &c.

The War in Missouri.—The Norfolk Day

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 30, 1861.

A NEW YEAR.—The Editors of the Observer greet their friends on the near approach of a New Year—the beginning of the Thirty-Seventh year of its Senior Editor's connection with the paper; and even one of the Juniors has been much longer (nearly twelve years) than is usual for Editors to remain in the business in this State, where the inducements are seldom great. In our case, we have more subscribers than at any previous new year, though we struck off a number last Spring who could not be persuaded to pay. We intend, as soon as we can command the time, to repeat the operation upon more of those who profit by our labor without paying for it. It was never pleasant to be imposed upon by such persons, but it cannot be tolerated now, when the other most profitable branches of the newspaper business have been greatly contracted.

As to public matters, we need not enter into any *resume* of the past year's events, or speculations as to those which will occur in the coming year. We will only offer a heart-felt wish that our independence may be secured by an honorable peace, and that public and private prosperity may follow, under a government of Liberty, Religion and Law.

ENGLAND'S VOICE IS STILL FOR WAR.—The late news from Europe is exceedingly important. England was still bent upon redress, and was adopting all the measures necessary for the war that she supposed to be imminent. But the valiant yankees, who were ready to fight at any thing else until they saw the temper of England, are apparently backing out, and seem inclined to do anything that England may require. If they really submit, after all that they have said and done, a more humiliating instance of pusillanimity was never presented to the world. The United States will be hereafter the object of scorn and contempt of other nations, and subject to insult from them.

The accounts are indeed contradictory, but the signs are certainly of submission.

The sudden return of Gen. Scott is indicative of his opinion that war is inevitable.

It looks somewhat as though he had gone to Europe on a political mission. It will be seen that he and Weed and Archbishop Hughes were to have had an interview with the Emperor of France. He probably derived no comfort from this, and forthwith returned.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.—The war fever North has been suddenly chilled. The Times and Herald of New York and their Washington correspondents now talk of nothing as less likely than a war with England, the U. S. Government, according to them, having determined upon a fair and square back-out, and to yield whatever England may require!

The Times's information from Washington is that Lord Lyons has as yet made no official communication on the Mason-Slidell affair, though he has talked it over with Mr. Seward. And that when communication is opened, the question will be presented in a shape which will leave the door open to negotiation, and it is believed in official circles that the difficulty will be amicably and honorably adjusted without recourse to war.

The Herald's correspondence mentions two interviews between Lord Lyons and Mr. Seward "of a most cordial and friendly character;" states that Lord L. will not make any demand upon the U. S. Gov't until after the arrival of another steamer; and that if the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell is demanded, it will be yielded to avoid war with England. The Herald says editorially:—

"According to our latest advices from Washington, all apprehensions of a rupture with England upon the late affair of the Trent may be dismissed. Our Cabinet, we are informed, looking to the absorbing and paramount issue—the suppression of this Southern rebellion—will yield to the demands of England as the conditions of her neutrality, even if these demands involve the restoration of Mason and Slidell to the protection of the British flag, and a disavowal of and an apology for their seizure by Captain Wilkes.

"In adopting this alternative of submission to those peremptory demands, the administration runs the hazard of disappointing the popular sentiment of our loyal States. But a little reflection will satisfy every intelligent mind of the wisdom of deferring a final settlement with England until we shall have made an end of this Southern rebellion. There have been some conjectures that arbitration may be resorted to; but it is better gracefully to yield to the exigencies of the crisis, and promptly relieve England of her convenient pretext for a quarrel, without the intervention of any third party. Let our government, then, meet the requisitions of Lord Lyons, in the restitution of Mason and Slidell to British protection, and in an acknowledgment that, while Captain Wilkes would have been right in seizing the Trent steamer and in bringing her before a prize court for adjudication, he was wrong in limiting his proceeding to the seizure of his prisoners, and that we regret that his controlling considerations of international courtesy and leniency should have resulted in the very offence which it was his particular object to avoid.

"It may be painful and humiliating to us. But who will reproach the surprised traveler for yielding to the demand of "Your money or your life," with the highwayman's pistol at his head? Our Government will be amply justified in this reparation by the public opinion of our loyal States, considering the rejoicings of our rebellious States at the prospect of securing the aid of England's fleets and armies in the enterprise of the occupation of Washington."

The Herald commends this course to its readers in a long apologetic article, taking ground that concession is made to England *now* that the South may be more speedily subjugated. *Then* the pride of England will be humbled, the United States in the meantime treasuring up against it this Trent affair as Rome remembered Carthage from the invasion of Hannibal, and as France remembers St. Helena. The South once subdued and "our revolted States restored, with an army of a million of men in the field, with a powerful navy, including a good proportion of iron-plated ships, and with our seacoast and frontier defences upon a war footing, we shall have the power to settle not only our outstanding accounts against England, but the power to prescribe the extent and the limitations of European authority on this continent."

DEATH OF PRINCE ALBERT.—Such is one of the items by the last arrival. As the Richmond Whig says,—

"The death of one holding such relations to their beloved sovereign has, we may feel assured, produced a profound sensation throughout the British realm. The Prince was born at Rosenau, August 26th, 1819, and was married February 10th, 1840. He was much esteemed by the people of Great Britain, and held many dignities and a munificent pecuniary allowance at their hands. He was an active promoter of all enterprises for the advancement of agriculture, and industry, was a liberal patron of the arts, and generous in his charities."

It is feared that this event will develop the insanity of the Queen, which has been expected, from signs occasionally manifested. In that event, her son, who visited the U. S. a few months ago, would become Regent.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.—The General Appropriation Bill has been passed and approved. For the War Department the appropriations are $67,942,006. For the Navy Department, $4,280,000, of which $2,000,000 are specified as "for ——," and $500,000 for floating defences of the Mississippi. The President has also approved an act amending the act authorizing Postmasters to receive treasury notes in payment of postage, by allowing the people to deposit five dollar or larger treasury notes, and taking stamps or paying postage in advance in any amounts. And an act supplementary to the act authorizing the issue of treasury notes, and providing a war tax for their redemption.

THE WISE LEGION.—Some companies of this Legion have arrived in Richmond from Western Virginia. The Dispatch says that the Legion is under orders to proceed to Edenton, N. C. We hope that Gen. Wise will not fall out with his military associates in this State, as he did in his own.

LINCOLN'S CONGRESS.—There appears to be some little freedom of speech still exercised in the very presence of the tyrants who do so much to suppress it by summary arrests and suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The Senate has been debating the right of the President to order arrests by telegraph, without warrant, charge or trial, and Mr. Trumbull of Illinois said, "It seemed the very essence of despotism if men could be arrested by telegraph, without power to reply, or to have a trial." Wilson of Massachusetts replied, that "the President had done more in this way to save the country than had the whole military force to this hour." Hale said, "If the people now pouring out their blood and treasure find they have been trifled with, and that imbecility has stood in the place of courage in a vigorous prosecution of the war, then there will be such a storm come upon their heads as history has never recorded, and with no great degree of faith *we might even now hear the rumblings of the coming storm.*" "If the time ever arrives in the history of this country when constitutional liberty, regulated by law, cannot exist, let the nation die—let it perish and its memory be blotted from among the nations of the earth." "The honorable Senator from Massachusetts, who is at the head of the Military Committee, says he believes that these arrests have done more to secure the liberties of the country than all the army have done. Well, sir, I shall not question that; it may be so; but if we can stand here two months from to-day—and God knows whether we shall be in the land of the living or not—and the remark of the Senator from Massachusetts be as true then as it is now, you will find an army against you compared to which the army on the other side of the Potomac is as nothing.

The plain meaning of which is, that if the Administration do not have a decided victory to boast of within two months, the people will revenge themselves on the Administration. That was spoken on the 16th December. Look out therefore for an uprising on the 16th Feb'y.

The subject was referred to the Judiciary committee.

In the House of Representatives, on a bill to provide additional forces for the protection of Kentucky, Mr. Stevens of Penn. opposed it, on the ground that there were already 80,000 troops in Kentucky, and if more were wanted, let them be taken from the 660,000 already in service. He showed that the present Lincoln Congress would have to appropriate *more than six hundred millions of dollars*, without going a dollar beyond the estimates of the Departments; and said that "the war must be carried on in the most economical manner, so that the country will not become alarmed and be compelled to abandon it. "*We have had a rose-coloured view of the whole matter, presented to us in the President's message;* we were informed that Kentucky had assumed an attitude which she could sustain herself in alone; we were told that Maryland was all but tranquilized; and would never be in danger again from traitors; and now we are told that Kentucky will not be satisfied without an exclusive military occupation. *I believe that the secessionists would rise again to morrow in Maryland if we withdrew our troops from there. I do not believe in the semblance of loyalty there, or that even that semblance would continue a day in the absence of the army.* I do not know how Maryland can have seven regiments in our service, and none in that of the Confederates. I don't know how the President gets his facts, but don't believe it myself. I believe the President is misled in the matter."

Mr. Diven, of N. Y. supported the bill on the ground that the rebellion must be put down speedily *or the resources of the country will be exhausted.*

Mr. Blair of Missouri said: "We have the best reason to believe that we have not men enough in the field, *for we have not been able to conquer the enemy anywhere as yet,* and we have not met him at any time excepting when he outnumbered us. Hence we have not been able to drive back the foe *one foot.*

The Richmond Dispatch shows that the appropriations made, at the last session, and those now asked for, will amount, together, to $1,080,404,971. This is for the two years ending 30th June 1863. But, as the actual expenses have already exceeded the estimates $214,000,000, it is supposed that other "deficiency bills" will hereafter be required, so as to swell the above enormous aggregate to twelve or fifteen hundred millions of dollars.

Well may Mr. Stevens fear that the country will be alarmed and compelled to abandon the war. Such an amount of money cannot be obtained. And, though we may not have peace for years, the war will necessarily have to be carried on upon a greatly diminished scale. A million of men in arms, (including both sides,) cannot be supported for two years.

On the Confederate side, the expenditures are not upon any such extravagant scale. The General Appropriation act, passed last week, makes an aggregate of $62,222,606 for the support of the army and navy.

CHARLES HENRY FOSTER.—This stray yankee, who settled in Hertford a few years ago and undertook the instruction of the Democracy of that region as editor of the Murfreesborough Citizen, has been rejected by his Yankee brethren at Washington City. The Northern papers mentioning the refusal to admit him to a seat in the House say that it is "regarded as a just rebuke of an attempt to gain a seat by taking advantage of the peculiar condition of public affairs, without having been chosen by any number of citizens anywhere to represent them."

THE CHARLESTON FUND.—Up to the latest dates from Charleston, the contributions had reached $142,313 95, exclusive of the $100,000 from Georgia and the $50,000 from Virginia. Among the contributions from North Carolina we notice $500 from Goldsborough, $100 from J. H. Carson of Charlotte, and a lot of flour and bacon from the same place, $83 additional from Newbern, $172 additional from Wilmington, $40 from W. W. Kennedy, Elizabeth City, $100 from Miss Myers of Beaufort, $206 from Gen. Blount of Washington, $282 40 from the congregation of St. Matthew's Church, Hillsborough, $61 75 from the Presbyterian congregation at Hillsborough, $188 from a few citizens of Newbern, and $1443 50 (instead of $2000) from Raleigh, and 100 lbs. Coffee from M. Kelly, Raleigh.

Besides the liberal contribution of $916 for Charleston by the 5th Reg't N. C. State Troops, Col. McRae, we see that the 4th State Troops, Col. Anderson, has given $1000, and the 7th State Troops, Col. Campbell, $150.

TRUE.—The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Examiner says, "A fine battery of flying artillery (Moore's) from Wilmington, N. C., has had the honor of dealing the first serious blow which the Yankees have received upon the South Carolina coast."

RATHER SLOW.—We learn from the Wilmington Journal, that on Tuesday the 17th inst., a boat load of Yankees, about 20 in number, from the federal steamer Gemsbek, landed on the banks to the north of the mouth of New River, Onslow county; that they were seen by the pickets of Capt. Howard's troop on the North, and Capt. Newkirk's on the South side of the inlet, who immediately reported the fact to headquarters; that the 20 yankees remained there shooting cattle till Friday morning—three days; that on Thursday night at 11 o'clock, a detachment of Capt. Newkirk's company, under Lieut. Nixon, started, and "arrived on the banks about daylight on Friday morning, but with all their efforts to get there in time, they arrived a little too late. The birds had flown, although their nests were still warm, they having apparently left not more than two hours before, probably being warned by some traitorous party or parties in the neighborhood."

It is certainly to be regretted that such remarkable efforts to get there in time" were not crowned with success.

NEWBERN TO BE ATTACKED.—Persons arrived at Richmond on Thursday from the North, report that the expedition against Fernandina has been abandoned, and that Burnsides' expedition, at Annapolis, will divide its operations between Norfolk and Newbern, which latter place the yankees mean to occupy permanently—if they can.

COAST DEFENCES.—The Washington Dispatch mentions the arrival there of Gen. Branch, who "is very busily engaged in attending to the interests of this part of his Brigade."

THE STATE CONVENTION.—We are requested by several gentlemen to propose the name of Wm. McL. McKay Esq. for the seat in the Convention which they inform us has been resigned by Hon. Warren Winslow. They urge that Mr McKay is peculiarly qualified to represent our interests just now.

MAIL FACILITIES.—The Raleigh Standard calls attention of the Postmaster General to the former mail route from Raleigh, via Carey, on the N. C. railroad, to Haywood, which has been discontinued since June last. The people have since been at the trouble and expense of sending to Carey for their letters and papers. There are a number of post offices interested in this route, and we may add, in its connection, as formerly, with Carthage. When the mail was carried twice a week from Raleigh, via Haywood, to Carthage, no less than nine post offices were supplied, several of which have now to depend upon private enterprise, every letter paying 5 cents in addition to the Confederate postage, and papers probably at least an equal proportion. Several of these post offices are now supplied gratuitously by the Western railroad, as far as that goes, the people sending various distances to the end of the railroad for their packages. We think the importance of that mineral region, already great and rapidly growing, and the patriotism of its people, who, as the Standard truly says, have sent scores upon scores of their sons to the war, calls for the revival of the route from Raleigh to Carthage, and of the establishment of a route from Fayetteville, via Egypt, to Pittsborough. Will the people at the several post offices take some pains to get up memorials to the Postmaster General on the subject?

THE SALT COMMISSIONER.—A gentlemen informs us that he traveled on the cars early last week with Dr. Worth, who was on his way to the coast, for the second time. He had been to the Virginia Salt Works, to familiarise himself with the whole process of Salt making, for which purpose the proprietors there had kindly given him every facility and information. He thinks he can make some improvements on the works. His difficulty is in getting the necessary salt pans cast; for which he has applied in every accessible quarter in and out of the State. As he could not be in Virginia and at the foundries and on the coast all at one and the same time, he had prevailed upon another energetic gentleman to precede him to the coast to make the necessary arrangements previous to his second arrival there. He was probably at the Virginia Salt Works when the Wilmington Journal asked where he was and what he was doing.

Rutherford Court was in session last week, Judge French presiding. Messrs. Waters, Pruit, and Durham, of Cleaveland, were tried on the charge of forcibly arresting one Scoggin, on suspicion of being an abolitionist, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment. Some six or eight months since, Scoggin wrote an insulting letter to Mrs. Helton, in which he said: "Now spread yourself for Jeff Davis and the Confederate States, where the people have no voice but are led by fire-eaters who want a republican government pulled down, and establish one where the few rule; not for we Rutherford boys you need publish your Jeff Davis stuff. We are for our rights, but not for renegades." Scoggin was brought before a vigilance committee, and dismissed on a promise of good behaviour, which resulted in his bringing this suit. The Judge may deem it a gross outrage, but public opinion will not sustain him. We may soon look out for bridge burnings, when loyal citizens are to be imprisoned for arresting suspicious characters when prowling among us.

A fine of $80 has since been substituted for the imprisonment.—*Shelby Eagle.*

We consider the sentence of Judge French an outrage, and we do not hesitate to say that if we lived in Rutherford county we would oppose its execution. If the vigilance committee had dealt more severely with Scoggin, they would have done right. We believe all three of the gentlemen tried are now in the field fighting for the South, and the action of the Judge in sentencing them to imprisonment or fining them $80 each for arresting a suspicious character is nothing less than an outrage. In order to merely vindicate the law, a fine of 5 cents would have been sufficient.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We doubt if the whole story is told by the Shelby paper, but suppose that there were circumstances of violence or insult connected with the unauthorised arrest, to induce the Judge to impose a sentence of imprisonment. But this is not the first instance, by many, in which mobs and vigilance committees have been punished for taking the law in their own hands in North Carolina. And we do not hesitate to say, that the LAW should be vindicated in this land of boasted Law and Order, and that the Judge would have been a perjured officer if he had failed to do his duty in this case, as the Jury would have been likewise perjured if it had failed to bring in a verdict of guilty, simply because "public opinion" may be against punishment. Beware of mob law, and vigilance committees which set themselves up above the Law. No man, however upright or patriotic, can be safe in a community where they are tolerated. A Scoggin may fall under the ban of suspicion to-day, but to-morrow Waters, Pruit and Durham may be the victims, and in both cases perhaps with like unreasoning injustice. We are surprised and sorry to hear a good citizen like the Editor of the Democrat say he would oppose the execution of the sentence of a Court given in strict accordance with the law of the land, which the Court was sworn to administer, without fear, favor, affection, or reward or the hope of reward.

A GRIEVOUS WRONG.—The Richmond papers show up the delay at Richmond in paying off the sick and wounded discharged volunteers. Either for want of some good system, or of clerical force, or of inclination, these poor fellows are detained in Richmond from two to fourteen days, waiting for their pittance of pay, sometimes expending more for board than the pay amounts to.

When the First (Bethel) Regiment was on its way home, it had to stop in Richmond upwards of three days to be paid off, and it was pretty well ascertained that its officers and privates spent an aggregate of $20,000 while thus waiting.

DIVIDENDS.—The Bank of Fayetteville, a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. See advertisement.

The Bank of Clarendon, 5 per cent. See adv't.

The Bank of Charlotte, also a dividend of 4 per cent.

The Bank of Washington 3 1-2 per cent.

DEATH BY FIRE.—Miss Sarah Eliza Goodman, aged 18, daughter of Mr. Goodman of this town, was shockingly burnt on Christmas morning, and died the same night. She had dressed to go to Church, and was standing before the fire, when her clothes caught.

FIRE IN SALEM.—A letter from Salem informs us that at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening the 21st, Mr. Fries's Gas Works caught fire, and one of the houses was burnt. The other was saved.

FLORIDA SENATORS.—Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

LAKE CITY, FLA., Dec. 18, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Gentlemen: I know you will be glad to hear that our friend Hon. J. M. Baker has been elected Senator from Florida to the Confederate Congress. His colleague is Hon. A. E. Maxwell formerly a member of Congress from this State. Maxwell is from the West, Baker from the East—Maxwell formerly a Democrat, Baker formerly a Whig. The balloting lasted about three weeks. They are both men of great private worth and integrity, as are also our Representatives.

THE YANKEE CONGRESS.—The manners of this body have not improved. Fouke of Indiana pronounced something that Conway of Kansas had said, "a falsehood." Conway retorted that Fouke was "a blackguard and scoundrel." And Fouke ended the matter by saying that he (Conway) has proved himself to be a disgrace to his State, a disgrace to his station and a disgrace to humanity itself.

Texas.—The State Gazette says the State debt is now $1,500,000, and that no measure of finance has yet been matured.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

News from the Coast.—CHARLESTON, Dec. 27.—Our community were somewhat startled Thursday afternoon by the successive discharge and unusually loud reports of several very heavy guns. A gentleman who left James' Island at half-past four and arrived in the city at seven o'clock last evening, reports that the heavy firing was caused by the enemy, who made a demonstration and exchanged a few shots with our battery on Cole's Island, with a view, as it was supposed, of testing the range of our guns.

The attack was commenced by the enemy with one gunboat and two barges about a quarter to three o'clock and had ceased when our informant left. No damage was done to our side, the shots all falling short. Whether the enemy sustained any injury is not known.

Dispatches were also received in the city yesterday afternoon, stating that a fleet of twelve gunboats had passed up North Edisto Inlet as far as White Point, and had made a demonstration on our forces under the command of Gen. Evans. The latter had telegraphed for reinforcements, which were immediately ordered to him both from Gen. Lee and Gen. Ripley.

A fight at that point is imminent, as it is thought the enemy's intention was to get possession of the rail road about eight miles distant.

Passengers by the Savannah Road Thursday afternoon report the enemy as having attempted a landing Wednesday night at Hudson's Landing, Red Bluff and Mar's Bluff, under cover of their gunboats. Our pickets at Hudson's Landing were reported to have been driven in and the enemy landed a force of about 250 men. A detachment of the North Carolina Artillery, and Col. DeSaussure's regiment, had been ordered to reinforce our troops in that direction.

We also learn from passengers by the Savannah road of the crippling of another of the enemy's gun boats Wednesday afternoon. A detachment of Captain Moore's North Carolina Artillery, under the Command of Lieut. Baker, fired on one of these roving crafts at Buckingham Point, with good effect, and inflicting serious damage to the vessel. The wheel house was knocked away, and the splinters were seen to fly in every direction. This vessel afterwards drifted with the tide towards Hilton Head shore, and is now lying up high and dry, completely disabled.

Later.—Since writing the above we learn that the first steamer that drew off returned at a late hour in the evening, in company with four others, and anchored immediately opposite Cole's Island. It is supposed that an attack is intended this morning.—*Chas. Courier.*

From Kentucky.—MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—The latest Louisville papers represent that Northern troops continue to pour into Kentucky in one unceasing stream.

Reliable intelligence from Bowling Green says, that appearances do not indicate an engagement.

Kentuckians from Bourbon county say that the road from Paris to Prestonburg is clear of Lincoln troops, and that squads of Southerners are constantly joining Gen. Marshall. Gen. Marshall's soldiers are openly recruiting in Bourbon, and but few Union men can now be found, except town men. The mountaineers are flocking to Marshall in large numbers.

A dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Frankfort, Dec. 19th, says that advices from Somerset state that on yesterday morning, at daylight, Gen. Schaff, with all his force, marched out to attack the rebel Zollicoffer, in position at Fishing Creek with six thousand infantry and some artillery. Schaff is confident of whipping Zollicoffer, with some hope of capturing the most of his men. The battle took place yesterday or to-day.

From Missouri.—MEMPHIS, Dec. 27.—A dispatch from St. Louis, Dec. 24th, states that 1000 rebel prisoners, taken by Gen. Pope, had arrived in that city.

The St. Louis Republican, of the 20th inst., says that Gen. Halleck this morning received a dispatch from Gen. Pope, which says that after a forced march he had captured 150 out of 1500 rebel recruits at Lexington, together with their baggage and Camp Equipage.

Missouri.—The Confederates have torn up five miles of the North Missouri railroad, destroying five bridges, 50 or 60 culverts, a station house, 20 cars, &c. &c., and five miles of telegraph. They captured two trains loaded with hogs, hemp and merchandize. Much of this was done in the immediate vicinity of the enemy's forces.

No Advance on the Potomac.—NASHVILLE, Dec. 27.—The Cincinnati Enquirer, of the 18th inst., reports upon direct information from Washington, that there will be no advance from the Potomac until next spring, and that no general engagement will take place this winter, unless brought on by Gen'l Beauregard.

The Peninsula.—NORFOLK, Dec. 27.—It is rumored here that Gen. Magruder is hourly expecting an attack on the Peninsula, and is making active preparations to give the Yankees a cordial welcome. The sick in the hospital at Yorktown have all been removed.

Items from the North.—Some further news is furnished by the Norfolk Day Book, which has received Northern papers of the 26th inst. We take such items as are of interest.

Gen. Scott has certainly arrived at New York, and is expected in Washington in a few days. He says he is the bearer of the earnest desire of Napoleon for the maintenance of peace between England and the United States. He telegraphs to Washington—"*All is well!*"

No progress was made on Wednesday at Washington in the Mason and Slidell case. The British Government have not presented their ultimatum. On this subject the N. Y. Times referring to the foreign news, says that "Everybody, [in England] high and low, rich and poor, was striving to outclamor everybody else in his fulminations of war, and revenge against this country. There was not the slightest disposition to listen to explanations or wait for apologies. It was a foregone conclusion that they were forthwith to have war—the whole fabric of English Society was rocking and rolling on the waves of this swelling and surging tide.

"We should not be greatly surprised if it should prove after all that Mr. Seward has got the start of them, and has actually sent explanations and all due apologies on this subject long before any demand for redress was made. And the extraordinary delay which attends the movements of Lord Lyons finds a very satisfactory reason in the supposition that Mr. Adams has been already charged to present the whole case to the British Government at London."

The New York Post, of the 24th inst., says:

A private letter from well advised sources at Washington represents that certain interviews took place between Lord Lyons and Seward immediately after the Trent affair, and that their respective letters to London at that time were based on a disavowal of any knowledge on the part of our government, that such a capture was to take place, and a disavowal of all purpose to insult the British flag. This has delayed the presentation of the peremptory demand of the British government, which came out on the Europa. Further advices from London will therefore probably be awaited.

A special dispatch to the Post from Washington gives a rumor that the Cabinet have resolved to release Mason and Slidell, and that orders have gone on to ship them at once to Halifax. The Post, however regards this rumor as improbable.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, of the 25th inst., argues that, although nothing officially has transpired in regard to the deliberations of the Cabinet on the subject, yet there is no doubt but that the difficulty will be settled without a war between England and the United States. It concludes thus:

"The affair is complicated. Time alone can unravel it, and the utmost prudence on the part of the Administration will be necessary to avoid a war which may involve us with more than one European Power, while we are engaged in a life and death struggle for the preservation of the Union itself."

The Paris correspondent of the New York Times says if war occurs between England and the United States, the French sympathies will be wholly against the United States.

The N. Y. Times of the 25th, says that there are two hundred English vessels in the Northern ports, and all of them are making rapid preparation to hasten home.

The Paris "Patrie" says that all the great Powers of Europe have been consulted by Great Britain with regard to the arrest of Mason and Slidell, and they concur in declaring the conduct of Wilkes a gross violation of all the rights of neutrals.

The Louisville Journal, of the 18th inst., states, that Secretary Seward has really given to Bishop Hughes the secret mission to Spain.

The Burnside expedition will not leave Annapolis until some time after Christmas. Its destination is for shallow rivers, probably south of Norfolk, as the vessels are all small and of light draft.

It is rumored that Hon. Caleb Cushing will succeede Gen. Phelps at Ship Island.

The privateer Sumter is reported on the coast of Brazil.

The War Tariff.—The war tariff on sugar, coffee, tea and molasses was introduced in the House on Wednesday, run through that body, passed by the Senate, signed by the President, and is now law, to go into effect to-morrow. In addition to this revenue measure, the Committee will, immediately on the reassembling of Congress, submit an excise bill operative in all the States, and largely productive of income.

A bill has been introduced to send all "contrabands" as fast as taken to the Indian Territory west of Louisiana and Arkansas and compel them to grow cotton. It is said that the plantations of the Cherokees and Chickasaws alone could fully supply the American mills even the first year of the experiment. The cession thus reverting to the government embraces the valleys of the Red, Arkansas and other rivers, and contains about 20,000,000 acres of cotton land, of unsurpassed fertility, capable of producing about 15,000,000 bales of cotton per annum.

The plea for this resumption of the ceded Indian Territory is that the Indians have violated the treaties of cession and levied war on the United States.

Death of Gen. Cooke.—RICHMOND, Dec. 27.—Brig. Gen. Philip St. George Cooke of the U. S. army, accidentally or designedly killed himself yesterday at his residence in Powhatan county. He was a worthy and public spirited gentleman and [illegible] officer.

Hatteras Prisoners.—A number of the released Hatteras prisoners who have reached home via Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, is Major Andrews, of Goldsboro', commandant of Fort Hatteras.—*Wilmington Journal.*

We hear that Col. Bradford has also arrived at Raleigh.

Prentice to be silenced.—The Louisville Courier of Friday says that the Federal authorities have notified the publishers of the Louisville Journal that a change in its course is necessary to secure its continuance.

Shipping Cotton North.—The Eufaula (Ala.) Spirit of the South says it is rumored that some persons in Barbour county have been engaged in shipping cotton from Eufaula to Columbus and thence to Apalachicola, where it is clandestinely conveyed to the enemy's vessels, to be carried north.

Powder.—The Nashville Gazette states that the powder mills of Mr. Whiteman, in Coffee county, are now turning out 2000 pounds of powder per day, of the best quality for military purposes.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.—The steamer Theodora left Charleston on the night of the 5th inst., arrived at Nassau on the 10th, took in a small cargo, of 150 bushels Salt, some fruit, &c., left on the 17th, and arrived at Wilmington on the 20th. On the night of the 19th passed a large steamer bound South, and on the 20th was chased and fired at by a Lincoln steamer. Robt. E. Scott of Va., late U. S. Consul at Rio; returned in the Theodora.

VOLUNTEER CONTRIBUTIONS.—The amount registered at Richmond last week was $48,075, of which from North Carolina:—

Lieut. Leach and Messrs. McKenzie and Smith, $9,000 to North and South Carolina Troops.

Messrs. Lee, Anderson and Garrison, $1,700 to 6th Reg't State Troops.

Peter Smith, $150 to 22d N. C. Regiment.

New Year's Dinner for the N. C. Regiment.—We are pleased to learn that the Ladies of this city intend giving the soldiers of the 14th N. C. Regiment, now encamped on the Model Farm, a glorious New Year's dinner.—*Petersburg Express.*

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At the Blue Sulphur Springs, Va., Oct. 29th, Daniel Bain, Jr., aged 28 years, a soldier in Capt. Blocker's company and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church.

At the Hospital in Wilmington, on the 23d inst., Thomas Y Forrest, a private in Co. K, Capt. Moody, 28th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, aged 21 years. His remains have been sent to his late residence in Stanly county.

At Manassas, Va., on the 8th inst., after a protracted illness, Mr. John Y. Cowan, of Co. B, 4th Regiment N. C. S. T., a native of Rowan county, N. C.

At Fort Johnson, George L. Kornegay, of the Confederate Grays, Co. E, 20th Reg't Vols.

On the 19th November, of Camp Fever, at Blue Sulphur Springs, Va., Wm. H. Drumwright, in the 24th year of his age, of Capt. Harris's Company, Col. Clarke's 24th Reg. N. C. Vol.

At Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Lieut. Jas. W. Kinsey, of the "Lenoir Braves," one of the Hatteras prisoners, in the 20th year of his age.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In Petersburg, Va., on the 17th inst., of typhoid fever, Private Augustus Muselwhite, of the Highland Boys, company G, of the 24th N. C. Reg't.

In Petersburg, on the 20th inst., of congestive chill, Private Malcom McPhaul, of the Highland Boys, Co. G, of the 24th N. C. Reg't.

Again have we to lament the death of two of our best and bravest. Their death has cast a gloom over their brothers in arms, and inflicted a pang in their bosoms which cannot be effaced. Prematurely cut down, they had commenced a life of usefulness and honor, and though they are gone from among us, we will never forget their many virtues. Each member of our Co. deeply deplores their sad loss, and offers their sympathies to the relatives of their deceased brothers.

T. D. LOVE, Capt. Highland Boys.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ARMORY OF THE LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.

At a civil meeting of the LaFayette Light Infantry, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st, That this Company has heard with feelings of profound regret of the death of our late fellow soldier, Robert D. Palmer.

2d, That by his death this Company has lost an upright honest man, and a soldier who was ever faithful and prompt in the discharge of every duty which devolved upon him.

3d, That this proceeding be published in the papers of the Town of Fayetteville, and that the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the same to be sent to the father of the deceased.

From the Minutes. GEO. B. ATKINS, Sec'y.

Dec. 23, 1861.

MARRIED,

In St. Paul's Church, Clinton, N. C., on the 25th Dec'r, by Rev. Joseph C. Huske, Mr. JAMES C. DOBBIN, Jr., to Miss ANNA HOLMES.

At the residence of Jordan Branch, Esq., by G. W. I. Goldston, Esq., Mr. ROBERT A. BRANCH to Miss MARY MARTIN, all of Fayetteville.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst., by Elisha H. Straughan, Esq., Mr. JAS. E. PERRY to Miss FRANCES C. JOHNSON, all of Chatham county.

In Edenton, N. C., on the 16th inst, at the residence of the father of the bride, by the Rev. Wm. J. Norfleet, Capt. C. A. THOMAS, 2d Reg't N. C Cavalry, to Miss MARY M., daughter of Mr. Daniel McDowell.

"May no thorn along their pathway lie,
No cloud e'er bedim their sky,
But all be beauty, peace and happiness." COM.

DIED,

At his residence, in Chatham County, December 14th, CRABTREE SILER, aged near 56 years. The deceased a few weeks since was called upon to witness the death of his only son, a member of the 26th regiment stationed near Carolina City. Whilst there he contracted the disease which led to his departure, and it is hoped to a more perfect union with Christ. He was a kind friend, a good neighbor, a tender father and a loving husband. To know him was to esteem him for his high sense of honor, his unceasing industry, and his kind heartedness.

After an illness of six days, at his residence, near Chapel Hill, Washington Co. Texas, on the 21st of Nov., of Inflammation of the Liver, Col. NATHAN KING, in the 45th year of his age. The deceased was born in Cumberland Co., N. C., of religious parents, both being members of the Presbyterian church. At the early age of ten years, with his mother, he lost a mother's love and tender care. Thus he was thrown out in the world—penniless—being bound as an apprentice boy. His energy and perseverance, for both of which he was very much noted, gained for him, however, after serving his time, a position in his own county, among the first in usefulness and prosperity. Fortune frowning, he moved, in 1856, with his family to the State and county in which he died. By his death, the community has lost a valuable citizen and neighbor; the church and religion a warm friend; and his motherless children, a kind and affectionate parent. J. McM.

At the residence of his father, O A. Palmer, in Randolph, N. C., on the 18th Dec., Mr. J. N. PALMER, in the 20th year of his age. The deceased was a young man of fine prospects in life, and of such goodness of heart as to endear him not only to his relatives, but to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. At the first call for volunteers, he sprang to arms with that alacrity which characterizes the dutiful son and the fearless patriot. He continued in the service of his country, discharging the onerous duties of a soldier with such cheerfulness as to render him a universal favorite in the camp: and when the hand of disease fell heavily upon him, he was compelled to quit the camp; and after the greatest exposure and intense suffering, he reached home just in time for a kind father and a loving and affectionate mother to smooth his dying pillow. His many relatives and friends are conscious that his death has left a void in their hearts which can never again be filled. His sprightly mirth and merry laugh are now hushed in death; but they trust he is in the full enjoyment of that reward which awaits all those who so manfully contend for the sacred rights of their country. COM.

L. F. L. I.—Attention!

THERE will be a meeting of the Company, at the Armory, on Thursday next (Jan'y 2d,) at 7 P. M. A full attendance is particularly requested, as business of much importance will be before the meeting.

By order of the Captain.

D. McRAE O'HANLON, 1st Serg't.

Dec'r 30.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Dec. 30.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Beef—On the hoof, 6; by retail, 5 to 7.

Beeswax 20 cts.

Candles—Fayetteville mould 25 to 30.

Corn—Considerable quantity coming in; commands 85 to 90.

Cotton—Prices have improved since last report; sales to-day of Fair at 9 25.

Cotton Bagging—Stock light; worth 30 cts.

Flour—Has ruled high for the last week. Super $9, Family 9 25.

Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 6 to 10.

Iron—Swedes 9 to 10; American 8.

Molasses—None. Little on hand, retailing at 75.

Oats 50 to 60. Rye 1 75 to 2 00. Peas 85 to 90.

Nails—$12 to 12 50 per Keg. Shot—None.

Pork—Requirements in large quantities have been made to be delivered at 11 to 12½.

Salt—Alum $6 per bushel.

Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 50; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 35 to $1 50.

Sugars—Have declined; common brown by the Hhd. 10 to 11; better grades 15 to 18.

Sheetings—3-4, 15 cts.; 4-4, 16 to 18 cts.

Yarns—Nos. 5 to 10, 27 cts; 7 to 10, 28; 8 to 10, 30.

Spirits Turpentine—20 cents.

Tallow—22 to 25. Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Dec. 24.

Beef on the hoof 6½ to 7½; Bacon 20, hams 22 to 23; Flour 8 25 to 8 75; Corn 62½ to 65; N. O. Molasses 75; Nails $10, Pork 11 to 12½; Rice 4 to 4½; refined yellow Sugar 13 to 15, white 16 to 18; Salt $18, home-made $4 per bushel; Whiskey 1 50 to 1 60.

At Charlotte, over 100 bales Cotton sold at 6½ to 8; Flour 3 25 to 3 50 per sack; Wheat 1 25 to 1 40; Corn 60 to 62½; Pork 10 to 11; Whiskey 1 15 to 1 25; Salt 14 50 to $15.

At Petersburg, cotton quiet and no sales. Rye 1 75. Flour $7 to 7 75. Salt, G. A. $17 50 to $20, Liverpool 22 50 to $25.

At Richmond, Flour 6 75 to $8. Molasses 95 to $1. Liverpool Salt $18 to $20.

WANTED,

50,000 LBS. CLEAN COTTON AND LINEN RAGS. McMILLAN & LINEBERY.
Dec 23. 85-4t

5 BBLS. EXTRA N. O. SYRUP;
5 " Pure Old Peach and Apple Brandy;
30 " N. C. Whiskey, for sale by the bbl., by
McMILLAN & LINEBERY.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-4tpd

A Beautiful Map of the Battle Field of BETHEL,

COLORED and plain, from a survey and drawing by Lieut. W. G. Lewis of the First Reg't N. C. Vols. Also, the battle of

Oak Hill and Leesburg.

For sale by M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

MUSIC.

DIXIE WAR SONG;
Let me kiss him for his Mother;
The Volunteer, or it is my Country's call;
And all the latest Southern pieces expected soon, by
M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

The Southern Spy.

LETTERS on the policy and inauguration of the Lincoln War, written anonymously in Washington and elsewhere by Edw'd A. Pollard of Virginia, author of "Black Diamonds." Hardee's Tactics, &c., by
M. E. DYE & CO.
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2w

After this date I will pay three cents per pound for rags delivered in Fayetteville, at my mills on Rockfish.
D. MURPHY.
Dec. 21, 1861. 85-

WANTED,

A FEW HOUSE SERVANTS, male and female, for the year 1862. For experienced servants of the proper age, a very liberal price (for the times) will be given, and payment made quarterly.
T. WADDILL,
Proprietor Fayetteville Hotel
Dec'r 23, 1861. 85-2t

ALMANACS FOR 1862.

ANOTHER supply just received.
E. J. HALE & SONS.

FOR RENT.

THE two Brick Tenements on Hay Street, belonging to the Hybart Estate are now offered for rent. For terms apply to the subscriber or to Dr. Jas. N. Smith.
WM. BOW.
Dec'r 16, 1861. 84-3tpd

Goods Suitable for the Season.

JUST RECEIVED,
15000 POUNDS ASSORTED SUGARS;
10 Bbls. N. Orleans Syrup;
20 Bbls. No. 1 Mullets;
25 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
—ALSO—
6 Bbls Scuppernong Wine.
For sale wholesale or retail. Apply to
ROB'T MITCHELL.
Dec'r 19, 1861. 84-2w

SUGAR AND SYRUP.

JUST received and for sale at reduced prices, 15,000 lbs. various grades of SUGAR. Also, a good supply of N. O. SYRUP, cheap for cash.
R. D. DAVIS.
Dec'r 19, 1861. 84-3t

THE DIFFERENCE

Between Tweedledum and Tweedledee

CAN be explained to all the good citizens of State by calling at the Fashionable Saloon, on Green Street, No. 3, where is always to be found the very best NORFOLK OYSTERS by the gallon, quart or supper, together with all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS; and whilst the proprietors can lay no claim to having very *winning ways*, they will endeavor to give *all who may call*, a quid pro quo for their money.
OVERBAUGH & LANDA.
Dec'r 19, 1861. 84-3t

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by His Honor, Asa Biggs, Judge of the Confederate Courts for the District of North Carolina, a *Receiver*, with full power and authority to collect and receipt for all debts due in North Carolina to the late firm or Orrell & Grady of the city of New York, hereby cautions those indebted to the said late firm against paying the same to any other person than himself. An early settlement of said debts with the undersigned at this place, will save cost.
B. F. GRADY.
Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 16. 84-3t

I WISH TO PURCHASE

2 FIRST RATE Shallow Whiskey STILLS, Caps and Worms, all complete and in perfect order—capacity of each from 300 to 600 gallons.
I wish to employ a competent Distiller of Whiskey to conduct the business. None need apply but sober, industrious men. THOS. J. PERSON.
Garysburg, N. C., Dec. 17. 84-3t

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

BY order of the Court of Equity of Cumberland County, upon the petition of Roxana C. McNeill and others, I will sell, on the 31st day of December, on the premises, that valuable Tract of LAND on Trantham's Creek in said County, called the Montgomery place, containing about 400 Acres.
The Land was formerly owned by John McNeill.
Terms of sale, 6 months, except $50, to be paid in Cash.
Bond and security required from the purchaser. Sale at 12 o'clock, M.
WALTER A. HUSKE,
Clerk & Master.
Dec. 12. 84-ts

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Town Hall on the first Monday in January next for Mayor and seven Commissioners for the Town of Fayetteville for the year 1862.
HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.
Dec. 20. 85t-t

TO THE LADIES!

MRS. GIBSON respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to make DRESSES in the most fashionable style, she will also cut and fit for any ladies wishing to make their own Dresses; CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cut or made to order.
Mrs. Gibson has taken the Agency for the sale of a new and excellent CHART, for cutting Ladies' Dresses. Also, one for Boy's Clothing. They are very simple in construction, and therefore easy to understand. The ladies are requested to call and see them at her house, 5th house above the Protestant Church, Hay Mount.
Oct. 2. 58tf

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.
N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

Superior Pocket Cutlery.

RODGERS', Wostenholm's. Crookes, and Rhodes & Son's celebrated **Pocket and Pen KNIVES.** A good supply. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Nov'r 27, 1861.

TIMBER WANTED
AT THE
NORTH CAROLINA ARSENAL AND ARMORY.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st January 1862, for the delivery of OAK, WALNUT, HICKORY, and POPLAR, sawed to the dimensions set forth in the annexed tables—only to be split where so mentioned.
The OAK must be of the best quality of White Oak—tough straight grained, sound, and free from centre heart, sap rotten, wind shakes, or other defects. The Axle-bodies are to be got from quartered sticks, free from centre heart.
The WALNUT, of the best quality of Black Walnut.
The POPLAR, of the best Yellow Poplar.
The Walnut and Poplar must be clear stuff, free from sap and centre heart.
The Hickory must be tough, young, and straight-grained and free from heart.
Bids will be received for the entire bill of Poplar, Walnut and Hickory. Where White Pine occurs in the table, Poplar may be inserted.
For the Oak, bids will be made for the entire bill, or fractional parts in tenths. But where fractional parts are bid for (as a tenth), it must be for a tenth of each of the dimensions in the table.
If the pieces which are directed to be got out more than one in length (in the "Remarks") should be got out in single pieces, the length of the piece should be increased at the rate of an inch to the foot. But no additional measurement is to be allowed for the inch so added.
Bids for Seasoned Timber will be made out separately. Each bidder will state the amount per thousand he will deliver the timber at the Arsenal and Armory. He will be required to deliver one-fifth of the bill, one month after the acceptance of the bid, and one fifth each month thereafter, until the entire bill is delivered.
The Timber must have been fallen between the 1st Nov. and 20th Feb'y.

OAK.

Number Requir'd	Dimensions in Inches. Long.	Wide.	Thick.	Remarks.
1400	100	9½	4½	2 or 3 in one length.
1400	40	13½	3½	Axle-body, 2 in one length.
700	50	7	6	
460	108	11	5¾	2 in one.
460	50	16	4	Axle-body, 2 in one.
230	50	7	7	
12000	16	14	round.	Nave—butt cuts bored with 1½ inch auger.
168000	32	2½	2	Spokes, split from butts of tough strait grained wood.
84000	27	7	3½	Fellies. May be in planks of 5 or 6 fellies in length, 7 or 11 in width.
2610	50	9	6	Axle-body, 2 in one.
5220	56	4½	3½	do.
2610	40	9½	4	do.
2610	72	4½	3½	do.
2610	46	8½	1½	2 in one.
2610	46	5	1½	
2610	132	(4½ / 3½)	4½ / 3½	Large end } Pole—Taken Small end } from butts of tough straight wood.
4890	44	20	1⅛	Bottom: 2 in one length or in 2 pieces each.
1140	76	5½	4⅜	
2280	78	5	3½	
1140	84	6	4⅜	
1140	50	6	6	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh.
1140	40	4	3	In plank, 2 in one length, and 2 or 3 in width.
1140	14	4	1½	In plank 10 in one piece.
1140	42	7½	2½	2 in one length.
1140	42	5	1½	do.
540	96	4½	3⅜	
270	50	4½	3½	2 in one length.
270	90	6	4½	
270	50	7½	6	Axle-body 2 in one.
270	40	3½	3½	Plank 2 in le'gh and 2 in width.
270	40	3½	3½	do do do
270	40	10	3½	do 2 in one piece.
270	40	3	3	do 6 in one piece.
1080	48	8	1½	do 2 in one.
540	42	9	1½	do do.
1080	36	3½	2½	do 4 in one.
540	36	3	2½	do 6 in one.
540	46	3	2½	do 6 in one.
270	22	6	1½	do 8 in one.
270	40	9½	1½	do 2 in one.
270	36	3	1½	do 8 in one.
540	44	8½	1	do 2 in one.
540	44	2	1	do 6 in one.
540	48	4	2	do 4 in one.
270	36	15	1½	2 or 3 in one piece.
540	116	6½	4	
540	108	3	3	
270	108	6	6	Stock
270	50	6½	6½	Axle-body, 2 in one le'gh.
270	40	5½	5	2 or 3 in 1 do.
540	40	4½	4	do.
270	38	4	2½	do.
270	40	4	3½	do.
540	36	5½	2	4 in one plank.
810	46	3½	1	6 in one board.
540	108	3	3	
270	108	3	3	Bridge pole.
540	42	3	3	2 in one piece.
540	18	2½	1½	12 in one piece.
30	132	11½	8	
30	60	20	5⅜	
15	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
15	14	6½	6½	7 in one.
180	132	11½	8⅜	Stock.
180	60	20½	6½	
90	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
90	16	6½	6½	7 in one.
600	19	16	round.	Nave.
8400	32	4½	2½	Spokes.
4200	28	8	4½	Fellies—Plank 8 or 12 in. wide.
130	60	11	7½	
260	50	5	3⅜	
130	70	4	3⅜	
130	142	(5½ / 4)	5½ / 4	Large end } Pole. Small end }
130	70	4	3⅜	
50	142	8	5⅜	
25	28	7	3½	4 in one piece.
50	92	7½	5	
25	42	4½	3	6 in 1 plank 9 in. wide.
150	16	4½	3	12 in 1 plank, 9 in. wide.
50	14	4½	2½	do do
50	78	8	2	
25	48	9½	8½	Axle-body.
25	36	6½	6½	2 in one piece.
25	12	6½	6½	8 in one piece.
150	20	3½	3½	12 in 1 plk. 17 in. wide.

WALNUT.

9780	22	17	1¼ 4 in one length.
9780	44	17	1⅜ 2 in one.
4890	22	17	1¼ 4 in one.
9780 / 9780	69	3½	2 2 pieces, each sixty-nine inches long.
270	42	10	1⅜ Plank 2 in one.
270	42	12	1⅜ do do
270	36	2½	1¼ do 8 in one.
540	9	9	⅜ } A board 13½ in. wide, and
540	9	4½	¾ } 9 feet long, make 12 of each.
540	36	24	1⅜ } May be in 1 plank 88
540	16	24	1⅜ } inches long.
270	36	14	1¼ 2 or 3 in one piece.
540	14	2½	1¼ A plank 9 ft. long, 10 in. wide make 32 clumps.
540	40	24	1⅜ 2 in one.
540	42	13½	1¼ 2 in one.

HICKORY.

2610	30	2½	2½	To be split out.
270	30	2½	2½	do
270	57	2	2	Bellows pole, to be split
50	56	4	4	out.

POPLAR.

4890	42	17½	2	2 or 3 in one piece.
4890	42	20	½	do do
1080	34	15	2	3 or 4 in one.
540	44	15	2	2 or 3 in one.
540	32	3½	3	Scantling, 4 in one piece.
1080	36	3	1	May be got in boards 12
540	32	3	1	in. wide and 11 ft. long
540	32	2½	1	making two sets.

WHITE PINE.

2700	42	7	⅜ Plank 3 in one length.
1890	46	7	⅜ do do
1620	36	8	⅜ do do
810	106	11½	1½
540	108	21½	1⅝
270	104	11½	1½
270	104	10	⅜
2430	108	7	⅜

Apply to JNO. C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y Comd'g.
Nov. 29, 1861. 79-tfJ

More Timber Wanted
AT THE
North Carolina Arsenal and Armory.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the North Carolina Arsenal and Armory until the 1st day of January 1862, for the delivery of the following described Timber, at the Arsenal and Armory, at the times and on the conditions specified in the previous advertisement, of Nov. 29th 1861, (for which see another column of this paper.)

No. of pieces.	Rough dimensions of each piece. Long. inches.	Wide. inches.	Thick. inches.	Remarks.
72	130	11½	11	Oak.
72	55	19½	5½	do
72	48	9½	8½	do
36	14	6½	6½	do
48	132	11½	8	do
48	60	20	5¾	do
48	48	9½	8½	do
24	14	6½	6½	do
72	132	7½	8½	do
72	60	20½	6½	do
72	48	9½	8½	do
36	16	6½	6½	do
450	19	16	round.	Oak split.
7000	32	4½	2½	Oak fellies.
3500	28	8	4½	do
96	60	11	7½	do
192	60	5	3½	do
96	70	4	3½	do
100	142	5½	5½	do
100	70	4	3½	do
20	142	8	5½	do
10	28	7	3½	do
10	4	4	3½	do
10	4	6½	6	do
20	92	7½	5	do
10	42	4½	3	do
60	16	4½	3	do
20	14	4½	2½	do
20	78	8	2	do
20	48	9½	8½	do
10	36	6½	6½	do
10	12	6½	6½	do
600	32	4½	2½	Oak split.
60	20	3½	3½	Oak.
300	28	8	4½	Oak fellies.
20	56	4	4	Hickory.
48	52	17	5½	Oak.
48	83	12½	5½	do
24	23	12	9	do
24	28	9	8	do
24	28	13	10½	do
24	82	11	8	do
24	28	8	6	do
24	35	9	8½	do
500	22	4½	4½	Oak split.
48	148	12½	7½	Oak.
100	28	7	5½	do
24	48	9	9	do
24	48	9	7	do
24	42	9	8	do
24	192	10½	8½	do
24	36	8	4	do
100	52	17½	5½	do
100	83	18	5½	do
50	24	12	9	do
50	24	9	9	do
50	24	14	11	do
50	84	11	9	do
50	28	9	6	do
50	36	9	8½	do
1200	22	4½	8½	Oak, split.
100	148	18½	8½	Oak.
200	28	8	5½	do
50	51	9	9	do
50	51	9	8	do
50	42	9	8	do
50	192	11½	9½	do
50	36	9	4	do
100	54	18½	6½	do
100	84	14½	6½	do
50	27	12	9	do
50	27	11	9	do
50	27	14	12	do
50	84	11	10	do
50	28	10	8	do
50	42	9	8½	do
1200	22	4½	4½	Oak, split.
100	148	14½	9 1-2	Oak.
200	28	9	5½	do
50	57	11	9	do
50	57	11	10	do
50	48	9	9	do
50	192	12½	10 1-2	do
50	36	10	4	do
100	55	19	7½	do
100	87	15	7½	do
50	28	13	9	do
50	28	11½	9	do
50	28	15	12	do
50	85	11	11	do
50	29	11	6	do
50	45	9	8 1-2	do
1200	22	4½	4½	Oak, split.
100	148	15½	10 1-2	Oak.
200	28	10	5½	do
50	60	11	9	do
50	60	11	11	do
50	48	9	9	do
50	192	13½	11 1-2	do
50	36	11	4	do
40	132	15½	5½	do
20	24	16½	6	do
20	28	18½	6 1-2	do
20	28	18½	8 1-2	do
20	58	9	7	do
40	40	7	6	do
40	162	12½	11 1-2	do
40	17	6	5½	do
20	50	16½	14 1-2	do
20	68	16½	14 1-2	do
20	200	12½	11 1-2	do
20	27	12	12	do
80	132	16	6 1-2	do
40	26	16½	6 1-2	do
40	30	18½	6 1-2	do
40	30	18½	8 1-2	do
40	58	9	7	do
80	40	7	6	do
80	162	14	12	do
80	17	6	5½	do
40	54	16½	14 1-2	do
40	72	16½	14 1-2	do
400	200	14	12 1-2	do
40	27	12	12	do
80	132	16½	7	do
40	28	16½	7	do
40	32	18½	7	do
40	32	18½	8	do
40	62	9	7	do
80	40	7	6	do
80	162	14½	12 1-2	do
80	17	6	5½	do
40	54	16½	14 1-2	do
40	72	16½	14 1-2	do
40	200	14	12 1-2	do
40	27	12	12	do
80	132	16½	7	do
40	28	16½	7	do
40	32	18½	7	do
40	32	18½	8	do
40	62	9	7	do
80	40	7	6	do
80	162	14½	12 1-2	do
40